

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL, AND ADVOCATE OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

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D. K. MINOR, EDITOR.]

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AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL, &c.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 23, 1834.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—We learn with pleasure, from an authentic source, that the surveys made and making of routes for this important road, insure the *certainty*, not only that the road *will* be made, but that the face and form of the country through which it will pass, are such as to afford in one stretch a continuous line of 250 miles with such easy grace that a locomotive can be used throughout. Indeed, a line may, it is ascertained, be carried from a point in the vicinity of Binghamton, Broome co., to within eight miles of Lake Erie, without requiring the employment of a stationary power.

We hope to see this road set about in earnest, and under the countenance too of the State. The South-western tier of counties are entitled to some aid, and the general interest of the State will be advanced by this new channel between the commerce of the Lakes and of the Atlantic at this city.

Steam Navigation to India.—The following are the resolutions of the Committee on Steam Navigation to India, as reported in the House of Commons on Monday evening:

"1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that a regular and expeditious communication with India, by means of steam-vessels, is an object of great importance both to Great Britain and to India.

"2. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that steam-navigation between Bombay and Suez having, in five successive seasons, been brought to the test of experiment (the expense of which has been borne by the Indian Government exclusively,) the practicability of an expeditious communication by that line during the north-east monsoon has been established.

"3. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the experiment has not been tried during the south-west monsoon; but that it appears from the evidence before the committee, that the communication may be carried on during eight months of the year, June, July, August, and September being excepted, or left for the results of further experience.

"7. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this com-

mittee, that the steam-navigation of the Persian Gulf has not been brought to the test of experiment; but that it appears from the evidence before the committee, that it would be practicable between Bombay and Bussorah, during every month in the year.

Overland Journey to India.—Among the modes of overland communication with India, one is to be noticed which has been some time set on foot under the direction of Mr. Robert Tod, a British merchant established at Damascus, and who has also a house at Bagdad. He has organized a line of couriers from Damascus to Bagdad and Bussorah, aided by Colonel Taylor, the British resident at the latter places, and with the concurrence of the present authorities in Syria. A courier is despatched once every twenty days from Damascus, and performs the journey to Bussorah in from 16 to 23 days. Despatches are forwarded from Bussorah by the first vessel from Bombay. There is a monthly communication between Constantinople and Aleppo by Government Tartars, who usually take 15 days between these two cities. This route has the advantage over others of being less exposed to the uncertainties of the sea. The ordinary time required from London to Bussorah would be about seventy days in this way, thus—London to Constantinople, the post is twenty-seven to thirty days; Constantinople to Aleppo, by the Tartar, 15 days; Aleppo to Damascus, 7 days; Damascus to Bagdad, 8 to 15 days; Bagdad to Bussorah, 7 days—Total, 74 days. Between Bussorah and Bombay there are communications more or less frequent, according to the monsoon. In cases where the expense was not regarded, the time might be curtailed nearly one half. An express goes from London to Constantinople in 16 to 18 days. A Tartar, well paid, will perform the journey from the latter city to Aleppo in six days.

NOTICE.

Oswego, Utica, & Albany Steam Boat Canal or ship Navigation.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the citizens of Utica to hold correspondence with different sections of this State on the propriety of memorializing the Legislature to make a Steam Boat or Ship Canal navigation from Lake Ontario to Utica & Albany, gives notice that at a late meeting of said committee it was resolved, that it is expedient to hold a convention at Utica, on the 11th of September next, (the day after the two political State conventions) at 12 o'clock at noon, to consult on measures for the furtherance of said object; and that the said committee especially recommend that the towns in the counties of Oswego, Onondaga, Seneca, Cayuga, Madison, Jefferson, Oneida, Herkimer, and such wards in the cities of Schenectady, Troy, Albany and New York, and such other places and towns in this state as see fit, send as many delegates to said convention as they deem proper, to consider on this grand important improvement by which the State of New York will become a fair competitor with Pennsylvania and Canada for the travel and transportation of the Great West, and finally complete that chain of inter-

nal improvement which nature has so liberally commenced.

THOMAS GOODSSELL, Chairman.

Utica, August 7, 1834.

N. B. Editors of Newspapers in the cities and counties, interested in this great improvement are respectfully requested to insert the above notice.

CANAL STEAMBOAT.—The grand desideratum of a steamboat for canal navigation seems to be at length attained. We have had the pleasure of conversing with the proprietor of a small steamboat of 30 tons, which arrived here yesterday, by the Delaware and Raritan Canal, from Hartford, Connecticut, where she was built. She is intended to ply between Macon and Darien in Georgia, and is described by the gentleman who superintends her passage to that point as fulfilling, in every respect, the expectations of all concerned. She is 90 feet in length, 16 feet beam, with the paddle wheel at the stern. She has made 15 miles an hour with, and 8 miles against the tide.

Her draught is two feet. She leaves here tomorrow for the south, through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—[Phil. Herald.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the South:

"I have long been desirous to bring the attention of the public, (and shall be glad to do so through the pages of your Journal,) to the project of running a railroad from St. Mary's, Geo., to St. Mark's, in Florida. I question if there is in the United States another railroad scheme which promises capitalists greater profits, in proportion to the capital necessary to be employed in its construction, or more beneficial results to the citizens generally. The route was surveyed seven or eight years ago, by that eminent engineer, General Bernard, of the Topographical Corps, and ascertained to be eminently favorable to such a work, though its adaptation to canalling may perhaps be doubtful. I have, within a few weeks, sent several pieces to the North Carolina papers, on the subject of the railroads proposed to be made in that state by the late Convention at Raleigh. But there is so much of local feeling and opposition pervading the several committees, &c., which have taken up the subject, that there is great danger that the whole plan will be dropped. The desideratum would seem to be a railroad from the Virginia line, about the centre of the State, at Weldon, for instance, through its whole length to the South Carolina line, at Charleston; there it would meet the railroad just finished from Hamburg, near Augusta, Georgia. This, including the Portsmouth and Weldon Railroad, would form a continuous line of road of 250 miles, through one of the greatest thoroughfares in the United

States, and where there could be no rivalry. I flatter myself the people will ultimately see the course of their true interests, and pursue it; disregarding the clamors of committees, who will be content with nothing less than an exclusive attention to the prosperity of their own districts. In reply to your question in relation to the projects suggested in your letter* I would say, that I am in favor of examining all great schemes which give hope of advancing individual or general prosperity; at the same time, I must confess that I am so firmly convinced of the superior advantages of railroads adapted to locomotion, that there must be some strong extra consideration to induce me to adopt a canal scheme in preference. It strikes me that a formidable obstacle to the success of your canals will be found in the nature of the climate through which they must pass; one-fourth of the year, and perhaps more, they must be locked up by the frost. Will not this interfere with profits as well as the convenience of all concerned? Such may exist in those suggested by yourself, without more knowledge of the face of the country through which they must be carried. I do not feel authorized to say more, than that they display an elevated spirit of enterprise, and being "broached" by yourself, I doubt not the subject will enlist some eminent talent in its consideration.

Very respectfully I remain, &c.

R. H. BRADFORD.

D. K. MINOR, Esq.

We are probably as much devoted to Railroads as our esteemed correspondent, and have in nine out of ten cases recommended them. Yet, there are situations, as for instance the Louisville and Ohio Canal, where, by the construction of short works, an extensive steamboat or ship communication may be opened, which is probably far superior to railroads. Such we consider the proposed canals, which, when completed—and completed they will be—will open an inland communication superior to any other in the world.—[Ed. R. J.]

Remarks on the Speed attained by Canal Boats.

Boston, 4th Aug. 1834.

To the Editor of the Railroad Journal.

SIR,—I regret that you did not reprint a very able criticism in the London Mechanics' Magazine, on Mr. McNeill's experiments on canal navigation, and which apply as well to the paper by Mr. Robinson, which you lately inserted. Notwithstanding the assertions of Messrs. Graham, Houston, Robinson, McNeill, &c. the law regarding the resistance of the water to vessels floating on its surface, remains precisely as it was. They have the merit of directing the public attention to the best forms of boat for smooth water, and in this they are but copyists. In their experiments, where great speed was obtained, the boat was drawn by horses, and the water acting, in some measure, as a wedge, in front, the boat rose from its ordinary draught, and was sustained in that position by the fatiguing and constant exertion of the animals, relieved every 5 or 6 miles. The least intermission in the speed of the horse allowed the boat to settle to its natural draught, and this occurring at the passage of every boat, and at every stopping-place for passengers, the labor was excessive.

With the power in the boat, the same results have not been obtained. The experiments with steamboats altogether failed; and the boat at present plying as a tug-boat on the Forth and Clyde Canal, and which would have been fitted for passengers, had the parties had any confidence in their own assertions, never has realized an average speed of more than 6 miles

* The subject here alluded to is that of a ship canal from the Hudson to Lake Ontario, from thence around Niagara Falls to Erie; from Lake Erie through the Maumee and Wabash, or from Chicago on Michigan to the navigable waters of the Illinois river.—[Ed. R. J.]

per hour, and ordinarily not more than 5. If the scheme is in reality feasible; if the results are true, where are the boats?—where is the actual practice of the facts? Every exertion has been made by the proprietors of these canals, and the utmost they have obtained is by a boat like a razor, of about 36 inches beam, where the passengers, with threaded legs, are not at liberty to move, lest the boat should crank with this species of shuttlecock, and relays of horses every 5 miles: they have gained a speed of 9 miles an hour, and talk of their discoveries in science, and their superiority to the railroad for time. Why have they not built boats adapted to the improved state of the science; travelling with ease, at say only twelve miles per hour, and admitting of some little comfort to the passengers, say the power to blow one's nose! No expense has been spared on the Forth and Clyde Canal; for they had to compete as well with the turnpike road as with the promoters of a railway in the same neighborhood, and in opposition to which these experiments and exertions were made. The confined channel of all canals must always render them inferior to open water. With the same means the same speed can never be attained on the one as on the other. Mr. Burden's model, I trust, may be of assistance to them, but that they ever can compete with railroads in speed, considering the two mediums, is probably altogether out of the question. Feeling as much interest in canals as any other species of conveyance, I should be very glad to see their assertions verified; but, at present, I can perceive nothing more than the efforts of some very extensive canal proprietors, to maintain the value of their stock in the market.

Very respectfully, Sir,

S. D.

The article alluded to by S. D. escaped our observation. We will examine it the first opportunity, if we can find it; and if proper, publish it. Truth is ours, as we are confident it is the object of the gentleman first alluded to in the communication of S. D.—[Ed. R. J.]

Packet Waggon. By PUBLICOLA. To the Editor of the Railroad Journal and Advocate of Internal Improvements.

For the conveyance of packets, or small packages, from one part of our country to another, the following system may be adopted. A store is selected in New-York city as a receiving, forwarding, and distributing office. A package is deposited there, directed to some town in the United States, as Haverhill, Mass. From New-York it is then carried with other packets to Boston, to a receiving office there. Here packets are distributed to different parts of the country; and the packet to Haverhill is carried to an office there. If it is a regular periodical publication, the person to whom it is sent knows when to call for it; or, if he has directed a parcel to be transmitted to him, he expects it of course; but, if it is sent to him by a friend, a letter by mail announces the coming package.

Respecting the expediency of establishing such a system of packet waggon, the following remarks may be made.

There is now a great amount of transportation over the country. I have seen it stated that one mail has carried from New-York 3,000 pounds of letters and packets. It has been remarked of the mails from Boston that they are excessively loaded. But the stages do not convey all the periodicals that circulate over the country; for many go by water, and many are distributed by private opportunities. Add together all the literature that is dispersed over the country, critical, scientific, fictitious, classical, and religious—weekly, monthly, quarterly, annual, and occasional—and you have a vast amount of paper to be conveyed.

But it may be further observed that the amount of transportation increases. The literature of the present day is of a more periodical

character than it has been, and periodical publications are many of them of more solid worth than formerly. Books are made cheaper, and they are printed in greater abundance, and the reading population is vastly increased, and there is therefore a much increased transportation of printed paper. The transportation increases also by the influence of great printing establishments. By having a wide circulation for their books, they can print them in great numbers, and by superior presses, and with steam power; and thus they can afford them cheap, and very distant readers are advantageously supplied.

Another fact may be attended to. Transportation by waggon may be much cheaper than by mail stages. It costs four times as much to transport a load at the rate of eight miles an hour, as to transport it at the rate of two miles an hour. Packages might easily be carried 33 miles a day at one-third the expense now attending the conveyance by mail coaches; and for most purposes this would be sufficiently rapid. From New-York, by steam and wind, packages might be carried cheaply and expeditiously to the North and South, to Bangor, Portland, Boston, and New-Haven—to Norfolk, Charleston, and Savannah. From some of these larger depots, lines of conveyance may be established to places of inferior importance, so that every family might find within ten miles, and most families within two or three miles, a place of deposit, where parcels might reach them from distant sections of the Union.

It may again be noticed that the course of trade now requires more transportation. Business is conducted by larger establishments, and the public is benefited by it. Said Mr. S., a close, calculating farmer, "You may now buy a handsome, iron-hooped, painted pail cheaper than neighbor A. sells one of his clumsy ones." Though neighbor A. loses his business of making pails, the town is on the whole greatly benefited, and he can turn his hand to some other profitable business; and we can send 100 miles and get our pails cheaper than a cooper at our next door can afford to sell them. This is a specimen of the advantages arising from good means of communication. It was stated not long since in England, that fine goods, parcels of value, and all light articles, which needed to be conveyed with speed and certainty, were sent at great expense by coaches. In many cases light and small articles would be sent by a regular line of conveyance, though more expensive than by the present ordinary routes of trade. The means of communication that now exist have scattered friends and relatives widely from each other, and a regular system of transportation would accommodate them, and be improved by them.

The system recommended now exists to some extent. From one seaport to another bundles are carried by packets, and distributed according to the direction on them; and in some cities, baggage waggon carry goods into the interior towns. This system thus commenced may be made more complete. A deposit store is selected in New-York for Boston or Portland. A packet or steamboat takes the packages left in them, and sends them on in the line with which it is connected, to Boston, Portland, or Bangor, according to their direction. In Boston, if directed to a town near there, they are placed in the deposit store, and the packet wagon that passes to or through that town forwards them; and here they reach their destination; and from the deposit store here they are taken by the person to whom they are sent. I live in the country, about 30 miles from a seaport. I have articles sent me 100 miles by water. The packet master takes these articles to the seaport nearest me, and there the merchant with whom he stores them pays the freight, and one who brings them up to me pays the freight to the merchant, and I pay the whole cost of transportation to him; both what he paid and what he is to receive for conveying the articles by land.

The establishment of a general system of

transportation will help the publishers of books and periodicals, and it will help families.

It will help families. If they wish for a book from their nearest market town, there is a regular line to convey it. If they wish for a book or periodical from a distant city, they can obtain it. They write to the bookseller: he places it in the deposit store, and it is forwarded. Thus families in remote towns have easy access to the literature of the day. If a benevolent society wish to procure a quantity of tracts, or Sabbath school books, they have only to send to a remote establishment, and a bundle is placed in the deposit store, and it goes on to their direction like a letter in the mail.

Such a system of transportation again will help publishers. Postage is one impediment to the circulation of periodicals. It often amounts to one quarter, to one half, or even three quarters the original cost of the periodical. This operates like a heavy duty. Remove this duty, and the circulation of periodicals will be greatly increased, and books in general will be purchased more freely, and printers and booksellers will find increased encouragement.

But to establish such a system a clause in the post office law must be repealed, which enacts "that no person, other than the post-master-general, or his authorized agents, shall set up any foot or horse post, for the conveyance of letters and packets upon any post road which is or may be established as such by law." But if it is seen that the public interest requires the repeal of this clause, Congress can repeal it; and printers, publishers, booksellers, and buyers, can petition for this object.

PUBLICOLA.

LIST OF CANALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Continued from page 469.)

HUDSON AND ONTARIO SHIP CANAL.—The Erie canal in a few years will not, indeed it is not now, in ordinary seasons, be competent for the western trade; and if not now equal to the demands, what will it be in a few years hence, when the millions of acres, the most fertile in the world, now unoccupied, shall be brought into cultivation?

A SHIP Canal from the Hudson to Lake Ontario may be constructed for ten millions, probably eight millions of dollars; another around the Falls of Niagara for five millions, which would give an inland ship and steamboat navigation of fifteen to eighteen hundred miles; and a navigation, too, superior to any other inland navigation in the world. Then, with five millions more, a canal to correspond may be made from Lake Michigan to the navigable waters of the Illinois, which would give an uninterrupted inlandship communication of 3,500 miles. Can it be done? Yes—without difficulty. New-York could do it. Will it be done? Yes; but the when is, I apprehend, another affair. It can be done with as great ease as the British government can make a ship canal around the rapids of the St. Lawrence, for which it has recently appropriated \$3,000,000, with a view of anticipating us, and of intercepting our western trade.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, from the Delaware river to Elk river, which discharges into Chesapeake Bay, 14 miles, long breadth 60 feet. It is calculated for vessels of draught not exceeding 10 feet.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—[See page 370.]

WISCONSIN PORTAGE CANAL.—A charter has been granted for a canal to connect the waters of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers of the north-western territory, by which there will be a water communication from the northern part of Lake Michigan, or Green Bay, to the Mississippi, at Prairie Du Chien, through these rivers.

LONDON, U. C., AND ONTARIO RAILROAD.—This road, if made, will become a great thoroughfare for those who emigrate to Michigan, even from the north-east, as it will be much the shortest route to the "far west," especially when the Boston and Ogdensburg railroad shall be completed.

ONTARIO AND RICE LAKE CANAL, U. C.—The British Government have it also in contemplation to construct a canal from Lake Ontario to Rice Lake, and probably thence to Shallow and Simcoe Lakes, to connect with George's Bay, Lakes Huron and Superior, without passing Detroit. This work, to Rice Lake, a distance of 14 miles from Port Hope, is estimated to cost £101,535 15s. 6d. The elevation to be overcome is 361 feet. From Rice Lake to Simcoe and George's, or Iroquois Bay, the communication is not difficult.

RIDEAU CANAL, U. C.—This canal connects the St. Lawrence, near Kingston, with the Ottawa River, at Bytown. The mouth of the canal above the level of tide-water is 110 feet, and 283 feet below the Rideau Lake, which is the summit level, and 139 feet below Lake Ontario, at Kingston. Its distance from Montreal is 120 miles, and from Kingston by water, 160, by land 130 miles.

The Rideau Lake is 85 miles from the Ottawa. The outlet or river is not, for the first six miles above the Ottawa, used as the bed of the canal. The first rise from the Ottawa is 80 feet, overcome by eight locks. There is a basin sufficiently large for several boats between the fourth and fifth lock, and another at the end of the eighth, over which is a beautiful arch of cut stone, to afford an easy communication between Upper and Lower Bytown. These locks are 33 feet in breadth, and in length 134, or sufficiently large to admit the passage of steamboats. Their cost is estimated at £45,700. In this vicinity may be seen the "Union Bridge," one of the most daring undertakings ever conceived. It connects Upper and Lower Canada, and is thrown directly over the Falls of the Chaudiere, by means of the numerous rocky islands. It has 22 distinct arches; one of which is 210 feet, over the Grand Chaudiere, and another of 160. From Bytown, where the canal enters the Ottawa river, to the Rideau Lake, are fourteen rapids, which are overcome by twenty locks of various lifts, amounting to 283 feet. The summit level is 45 miles in length, when it communicates with Mud Lake by a cutting, for a mile and a half of ten feet. From Mud Lake it passes into "Indian," and then, by a cutting, into "Cataraqui" river, which it follows to within fifty-five miles of Kingston. It follows the river and small lakes, and passes until it enters the "Kingston Bay," on Lake Ontario, 5 miles from Kingston. There are four locks, of nine feet each, at its termination. Rideau Lake is 145 feet above the Lake, and 283 above the Ottawa river, making the rise and fall 437 feet in a distance of 160 miles. This canal is the result of a wise policy of preparing in peace for war, and also of making such improvements, on national account, as tend alike to promote a country's prosperity in peace, and in war contribute to its safety and defence. Such is the policy of our natural enemies; and shall we, as a nation, do nothing upon a scale equally national to counterbalance it in case of another war? The true policy of this government is to construct a ship canal from the Hudson to Ontario—from Ontario to Erie, around the Falls of Niagara, and then from Chicago, on Lake Michigan, to the navigable waters of Illinois river, which will enable us to counteract any advantages to be derived from any works of the British government in Canada. We can then approach the Lakes from New-York or New-Orleans. Sooner or later it will be done.

CULTIVATION OF WHEAT.—To raise good wheat is considered, both in America and Europe, as an object of prime consequence to the cultivator, and agricultural writers have of course been very voluminous on the subject. We shall select and condense some of their remarks, which appear to us of the greatest importance, and add what our own observation and experience have suggested.

Wheat is thought to be the most useful of the farinaceous plants, and as the bounty of Providence has generally decreed that those things which are most useful shall be most common, wheat will accordingly grow in almost any part of the globe. It thrives not only in temperate, but in very hot and very cold regions: in Africa and Siberia, as well as in the United States and Great Britain. It requires a good loamy soil, not too light, nor too heavy. The Memoirs of the New-York Board of Agriculture, vol. ii., p. 28, state that "wheat grows best on land which contains just as much clay as can be combined with it without subjecting the wheat to be frozen out." And the author of that article, Mr. Amos Eaton, observes "since it is the clay which absorbs and retains most of the water injurious in wheat soils, I adopted a rule for the consideration of farmers, founded on that principle, and confirmed by all the observations I have been enabled to make. Rule: Wash a little of the soil in a tumbler of water, and observe the time required for it to become clear. If the time required exceeds three hours, it may be considered as liable to be injured by frost." W. Van Dusen, a farmer of Rensselaer county, N. Y., says, "that if wheat be sowed the last week in August, on clay soil, it will generally resist the effect of frost in the winter, and of insects in the spring." "A clay soil," according to the same work, "having absorbed a large proportion of water, becomes cellular as the water freezes, or rises up in various protuberances, so that the roots of the wheat plant become disengaged from their hold in the soil. It is very manifest that if wheat be sowed so early that each plant may have time to extend its roots into the soil, its chance for retaining its hold will be better." We believe that not only clay, but lime, chalk, marl, or other calcareous substance, is necessary to bring wheat to perfection, and the grounds of our belief we shall exhibit hereafter.

The Complete Farmer says, that "the best time for sowing wheat is about the beginning of September. But if the earth be very dry, it had better be deferred till some showers have moistened the soil. Mr. Mortimer says he has known wheat to be so musty and spoiled by laying long in the ground before rain came, that it never came up at all. To which he adds, 'that he has seen very good crops of wheat from seeds sown in July.' We should apprehend, however, that it would be necessary to feed wheat sown so early, in order to prevent its going to seed the first year, or getting too far advanced in its growth to resist the frosts of the succeeding winter. Sowing in dry ground is generally recommended for seeds; but wheat, being liable to be smutty, is commonly prepared by steeping in brine or lime, and in consequence of the steep, vegetation commences, and if the seed in this state is placed in earth, which is and continues for any time dry, vegetation is checked by the drought, which kills or greatly injures the seed.

Early sowing requires less seed than late, because the plants have more time, and are more apt to spread, and throw out a good number of stalks. More seed is required for poor than for rich lands, and rich land early sowed requires the least of any. Bordley's Husbandry says, 'the climate and soil of America may be believed to differ greatly from those of England respecting the growth of some particular plants. Wheat sown there two or three bushels on an acre yields great crops. Two bushels an acre, sown in Maryland or Pennsylvania, would yield straw without grain. In Maryland three pecks are commonly sown. I never had better crops than from half a bushel of seed wheat to an acre, in a few instances. In these instances the ground was perfectly clean and fine, after many ploughings or horse-hoings of maize, [Indian corn,] on which the wheat was sown in September, while the maize was ripening. It was a clay loam highly pulverized. But because of the loss of plants at other times, I preferred to sow three pecks an acre.' 'Grain, which is thin sown,' says the Complete Farmer, 'is less apt to lodge. Every one must have observed that in places where foot-paths are made through wheat fields, by the side of the paths, where the corn is thin, and has been trodden down in winter and spring, the plants have stood erect, when most of the corn in the same field has been laid flat on the ground, an advantage proceeding from the circumstance of the stalks having more room.'

The Farmer's Assistant asserts, that 'the time for sowing wheat probably depends much on previous habit. Thus if it were sown a number of successive years by the middle of August, and then the time of sowing were changed at once, to October, the crop would probably be much lighter on that account; yet, where wheat has become habituated to be sown late, it will do tolerably well. The later it is sown, however, the more seed is requisite. When early sown, a bushel to the acre is believed to be sufficient; but when sown later, a bushel and a half, or more, may be necessary.' The estimate of seed, however, should be formed not so much from the capacity of any particular measure, as from the number of grains which that measure contains. The larger and fuller the seed is, the greater quantity by measure will be required; the smaller, the less quantity. Much, therefore, must be left to the discretion of the farmer, who must take into consideration the time of sowing, the quality and preparation of the soil, as well as the plumpness or the shrivelled state of the seed wheat.

If naked summer fallows are used at all, they may as well be made preparatory to a crop of wheat. It may sometimes be expedient to suspend, for one season, the raising of crops of any sort on land which is exhausted or greatly infested with weeds; and during the summer and autumn plough and harrow it several times, and thus thoroughly subdue it. When such a process is adopted, wheat is generally the succeeding crop. The custom of

naked fallowing, however, is not much approved of in modern husbandry, and that mode of preparing for wheat is rarely adopted by scientific cultivators. Sir John Sinclair says, 'the raising clean, smothering, green crops, and feeding stock with them upon the land, is not only much more profitable, as far as relates to the value of the crop substituted in lieu of a fallow, but is also a more effectual method of procuring large crops of wheat, or any other crop which may succeed the green crop.' There is a disadvantage sometimes attending fallows, which we apprehend may be more detrimental in our climate than in that of Great Britain. Land which is kept in a light and pulverized state is liable to be washed away by violent rains, and the showers of our summer season are usually more plentiful, and fall with more impetuosity, than those of England, although the mean moisture is less, and there is less rain falls in the course of the year on this than the other side of the Atlantic.

In modern tillage, wheat more usually follows clover than any other crop; and Bordley's Husbandry says, 'clover is the best preparative for a crop of wheat.' In such case, English farmers, and indeed all others who *work it right*, give but one ploughing, and harrow in the seed by passing the harrow twice in a place the same way with the furrows. Mr. Bordley directs that the operations of ploughing, harrowing and sowing, should immediately follow each other. Mr. Macro, an eminent English farmer, says, 'from upwards of twenty years' experience, I am of opinion that the best way of sowing clover lands with wheat is to *plough the land 10 or 14 days before you sow it*, that the land may have time to get dry, and after rain to make it dress well. I am at a loss to account for the wheat thriving better on lands which have been ploughed some time, than it does on fresh ploughed lands, which dress as well or better; but I have often tried both ways on the same lands, and always found the former answer best. Mr. Bordley in attempting to account for this effect says, 'I conjecture that the clover plants being buried and the wheat sown at the same time, they both ferment and run into heat in the same period: the germ then shoots, and the root is extremely delicate and tender for some days; during which the buried herbage obtains its highest degree of heat; which, added to the internal heat of the germ, may, though only slightly, check, and a little injure the delicate shoots of the wheat.' In sprouting barley for making malt, a little excess of heat in the bed, checks, and a little more totally stops, the sprouting or growth of the roots. Both modes give crops superior to what are produced on fallow. Farmers may well try both methods for determining which to prefer; that is, as well immediate sowing, on ploughing in the clover, as the method of sowing not till 10 or 14 days after having ploughed in the clover; suppose an half each way.

We believe that wheat would flourish better, if it were buried deeper than it generally is in broad-cast sowing. Our opinion is founded on the following facts, relating to the physiology of the wheat plant. 'A grain of wheat, when put into the ground at the depth of three inches, undergoes the following transformations: As soon as the farinaceous matter which envelopes the frame of the young plant, contained within it, is softened into a milky state, a germ is pushed out, and, at the bottom of that germ, small roots soon follow. The roots are gathering strength, whilst the germ, by the aid of the milky fluid, is shooting upwards; and when the milk is exhausted, the roots are in activity, and are collecting nourishment for the plant from the soil itself. This is analogous to the weaning of the young of animals, which are not abandoned by the mother till they can provide for themselves; but the care of nature does not end here: when the germ has fairly got above the surface, and become a plant, a set of upper roots are thrown out, close to the surface of the ground, which search all the superficial parts of the soil with the same activity as the under

roots search the lower parts; and that part of the germ which separates the two sets of roots is now become a channel, through which the lower roots supply the plant with the nourishment they have collected. What an admirable contrivance to secure the prosperity of the plant! Two distinct sets of roots serve, in the first place, to fix the plant firmly in the ground, and to collect nourishment from every quarter. The upper roots are appositely situated, to receive all the nourishment that comes naturally from the atmosphere, or artificially as manure to the surface; and serve the farther purpose of being the base of new stems, which are tilted up, and so greatly increase the productiveness of the plant. The excellence of the drill-system in grain may be probably perceived in this explanation; for, in broad-cast sowing, the seeds lay very near to the surface, and in this situation it is not only more exposed to accidents arising from birds, insects, and the weather, but the two sets of roots are necessarily crowded together, so as almost to become indistinct; the plant is less firm, and has fewer purveyors collecting food for it.'

Dr. Deane, observed, that 'wheat that is sowed in autumn, a clover-ley excepted, should, instead of harrowing, be covered with a shallow furrow, and the surface left rough. It will be less in danger of being killed by the frost in winter, and less injured by drying winds in the following spring. The furrows should be left without harrowing; for the more uneven the ground is, the more the soil will be pulverized and mellowed by the frost.' But if the crop which succeeds the wheat crop should require a smooth bottom, the land after sowing must be harrowed and should be rolled. Some husbandmen advise, when wheat is sown on a clover-ley, to plough in clover with a deep furrow, then plough in the seed wheat with a shallow furrow, and if the next crop in the rotation requires a level bottom, it will be necessary to harrow and roll the field as smooth as possible, after having ploughed in the seed.

The greatest care should be exercised with regard to the kind, quality, and preparation of seed wheat. There are many varieties of wheat, but winter wheat, in the United States, is generally distinguished by only two appellations, red wheat and white wheat, of which the latter is held in highest estimation.

In preparing your seed wheat, the first thing to be attended to is to clear it perfectly from every injurious foreign substance. 'One error here may mar our whole system, and render our skill productive of as much evil as good. On poor and worn-out land, the evil of sowing a mixture of impure seed with grain or grass seed would be great—but where the ground is in high order, the crop is more injured; the noxious plants take firmer hold, and are more difficult to be eradicated.' Indeed, it would be better for a farmer to pick over his seed wheat by single handfuls, and make a riddle of his fingers, than to sow cockle, dandel, tares, wild turnip seeds, and other vegetable nuisances, which are as intrusive as unwelcome, as tenacious of life as they are unworthy of existence. The first preparation therefore should be to screen, winnow, and riddle the grain till perfectly freed from these and other improper ingredients. When this is thoroughly accomplished, washing and steeping, for the purpose of preventing smut, should meet attention. The first step in the processes to be instituted against smut, as recommended by Sir John Sinclair, is 'to run the grain very gently through a riddle, when not only the smut balls, but the imperfect grains, and the seeds of weeds, will float, and may be skimmed off at pleasure.' The same author enumerates as modes by which smut may be prevented, 1. The use of pure cold water and lime. 2. Boiling water and lime. 3. Water impregnated with salt. 4. Urine pickle. 5. Ley of wood ashes. 6. A solution of arsenic. 7. A solution of blue vi-

triol. It seems that almost any acrid, corrosive, or poisonous application, will secure a clean crop, if properly used for that purpose.

Mr. Arthur Young sowed fourteen beds with the same wheat seed, which was black with smut. The first bed was sown with this wheat without washing, and had 377 smutty kernels. A bed sowed with seed, washed in clean water, produced 325 smutty kernels; washed in lime water, 43 ditto; washed in a ley of wood ashes, 31 ditto; washed in arsenic and salt mixture, 28 ditto; steeped in lime-water four hours, 2 ditto; steeped in ley four hours, 3 ditto; steeped in arsenic four hours, 1 do. Again, that which was steeped in ley, as before mentioned, twelve hours, had none; and that which was steeped in the same kind of ley twenty-four hours, had none; that also which was steeped twenty-four in lime water, had none; that steeped in arsenic twenty-four hours, had 5.

A correspondent of the New-England Farmer, (who is, we believe, a practical and scientific agriculturist, and whose statements are worthy of implicit confidence,) with the signature "Berkshire," in giving directions for preparing seed-wheat, observes, 'the only successful course is to prepare the seed about ten days before sowing time. This is done by selecting clean and plump seed, passing it through water in a tub, about half a bushel at a time, and washing it, and skimming off the matter that floats; then empty it into a basket to drain, then lay it on a clean floor and rake in two quarts of slacked lime and one quart of plaster to the bushel; and if too dry, sprinkle on water and continue to stir it until all is covered with the lime and plaster. In this way you may proceed until you have prepared your whole seed. Let it remain in a heap one day, then spread it and move it daily, until it becomes perfectly dry; it is then fit to sow, and you may sow it if the land should happen to be quite wet.'

We shall now speak of the liability of wheat to become winter killed. The author of Letters of Agricola states, as an objection to the cultivation of wheat in Nova Scotia, 'its liability to be thrown out in the spring, and thus subjecting the farmer to serious inconveniences, and often disappointment of a crop. Grasses are not exempt from the same hazard; and the hopes of the year are thus blasted by a cause, which, in many cases, will admit of remedy—in all, of alleviation. I am not sure, but sowing the wheat seed under furrow, at least four or five inches deep in September, in order that it may extend its roots and take a firm hold of the soil before the approach of winter, and rolling it in the spring with the box heavily loaded, would obviate the evils of our climate, and enable us to cultivate that grain according to the improved modes of England. It ought to be recollected that even there, about sixty years ago, winter wheat was not of general cultivation, and the heaving of the soil was accounted a powerful obstacle to its success. In Scotland, too, during the same period, spring wheat almost universally prevailed; and her northern and bleak position was thought to be incapable of any change to the better, and utterly unfriendly to autumnal sowing. The zeal and industry of British farmers, combined with their skill, have baffled all these gloomy predictions, and taught us at once to copy the examples of our sires, and not to despair in the race of improvement.'

A method, according to the same author, made use of in Norfolk, England, to guard wheat against the changes and inclemency of winter and spring, is to adopt the following rotation. 'After a turnip crop, they sow barley the second year with clover seeds; the third year they cut hay, and plough down the ley, and sow their winter wheat on the matted sod. The roots of the grass bind the soil, and prevent it from heaving, which is much akin to the same effect produced by the tangled and bound surface of our new and cleared lands.' This fact may suggest another inducement to sow wheat next in rotation after clover, as has been recommended.

* Mr. Featherstonhaugh's Essay on the Principles and Practice of Rural Economy.

It is well known that our lands, where the soil is at all suitable, will produce good crops of wheat when first cleared from their native growth of wood; but after having been tilled for some years, they generally yield wheat with difficulty, and it is often found impossible to raise it by any of the modes commonly adopted for wheat culture. In most parts of Massachusetts, and in some parts of New Hampshire and Vermont, the farmers scarcely ever attempt to raise wheat, and still more rarely succeed when they do attempt it. Yet, we believe wheat was a common and profitable crop in those places in the early period of their settlement. In process of time, however, the land became exhausted of its wheat-bearing faculty, and our farmers were forced nearly to forego its cultivation. The same variations and appearances have likewise been observed in Europe. Wheat countries, by continued cultivation, have become almost incapable of yielding wheat. The cause and remedy of this partial barrenness, this falling off, with regard to particular plants, was alike involved in obscurity, till modern discoveries in chemistry threw light on the subject. It has been found that the texture of every soil is defective unless there is a mixture of three kinds of earth, viz., clay, sand, and lime—and that lime, in some of its combinations, exists in wheat, both in the straw and kernel. In some soils, fertile in other respects, lime may either have no existence, or be found in very minute portions, and be soon exhausted. If lime be a necessary constituent of wheat, and is not in the soil where we attempt to raise wheat, it must be supplied by art, or wheat will not grow. Or if native lime exists in the soil, in small quantities, the land may bear wheat till the lime is exhausted, and then become incapable of producing that plant, till a fresh supply of lime, marl, pulverized bones, or some other calcareous substance, is added. Mr. Young says, (Letters of Agricola, p. 299,) 'it cannot be denied, that since the plentiful use of lime has been adopted, lands in Europe will produce wheat which otherwise were incapable of bearing,' and quotes several instances in proof of this assertion. Dr. Anderson likewise gives an account of a field, which had a top-dressing of lime for the purpose of raising wheat, but the lime, by accident, was not applied to a small patch of the field, and in that patch there was no crop, while every part of the field to which the lime was applied produced wheat luxuriantly. It would be easy to adduce many more instances to prove that lime, in Great Britain, is considered not only useful, but indispensable for the production of wheat. A British farmer, we believe, rarely undertakes to raise wheat without the use of lime, and an American farmer as rarely undertakes to raise it with the use of that substance for manure.

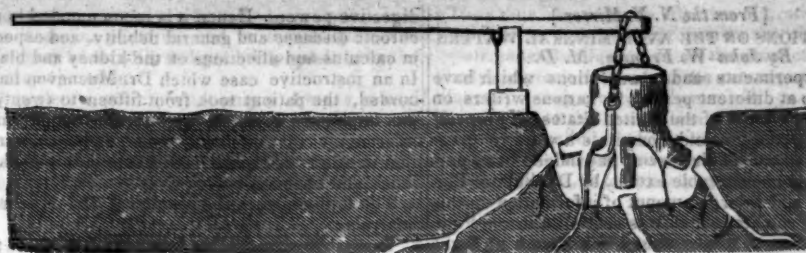
If the foregoing premises are correct, it would seem not impossible, and indeed scarcely improbable, that by the judicious use of lime, or other calcareous substances, wheat may be as well raised in New England as in the Western States. The subject is certainly of very great importance, and deserves repeated experiments.

The remedies against rust, or mildew, according to Sir John Sinclair, are as follows:

1. Cultivating hardy sorts of wheat.
2. Early sowing.
3. Raising early varieties.
4. Thick sowing.
5. Changes of seed.
6. Consolidating the soil.
7. Using saline manures.
8. Improving the course of crops; and
9. Extirpating all plants that are receptacles of rust.
10. Protecting the wheat plants by rye, tares, and other crops. The above remedies are enlarged upon by Sir John Sinclair, in "The Code of Agriculture," but his observations are too voluminous to quote at large in this place.

[The Complete Farmer.]

The official report of the number of deaths in the city of Augusta, Geo. was only nine for the month ending the 31st of July.



Practical Hints to Emigrants on the Clearing of Lands. By WM. REED. [From the London Mechanics' Magazine.]

SIR,—One of your correspondents, some time back, recommended circular saws for cutting timber or trees down, the saws to be about four feet in diameter! You published also an account of some machines for horizontal cutting, patronised by the Highland Society of Scotland. Now, sir, I have some circular saws of thirty inches in diameter, and these are the largest I ever saw. We make no use of them, however, having no power to spare for driving them. They were made in London, and cost more than ten guineas each, which, considering the difficulty of making them, and that many are spoiled through cracks or flaws in the hardening, was not dear; but as for saws of four feet diameter, it is not likely they could be made, or used when made, as even sixteen-inch saws soon heat and buckle. Supposing, however, these difficulties were got over, how can poor colonists, some with not £5 in their pocket, be expected to lay out ten guineas, or more, for sawing machines? People, with guineas to spare, go not abroad to fell woods. The men that do go are the poor and needy, who, if they would thrive, must work hard, and not stand upon trifles. There must be no staying for this or that; they must make the best shift they can with what comes readiest to their hands. To illustrate what I have said about circular saws, take the following example: When, in 1803, the Golden lane subscription brewery was set on foot, an old shopmate of mine, of the name of Green, was employed there as millwright. Having occasion for some thin deals, but none being at hand, he thought, as he had a two-feet circular saw running, and plenty of three-inch deals, that if they put two cuts through one of these three-inch deals, they would have what was wanted. Accordingly, he and another man set the saw to work, laying on all the power of the engine, which was one of twelve or sixteen horse power; but they found that if they pushed the deal ever so little too fast, it completely stopped the engine. Now, if cutting a three-inch deal with a two-feet saw stops a twelve horse engine, how will two poor men work a four-feet circular saw? No, my emigrant friends, if you have the means of taking out a few tools with you, let them be of the simplest and cheapest sort, such as a good axe, a hand-saw, a cross-cut saw, (for if two men or families unite, they may cross-cut a tree down in less time than by chopping,) a spade, with pick-axe and crow-bar, gimblets, nails, two or three augers, mortice chisels, &c. not forgetting that most useful of all tools, a grind-stone, and two or three triangular files (*vulgo*, three-square,) for sharpening your saws, or they will soon be as useless as a gun without a lock or flint. No time the first year to grub up roots; enough to do to raise, with spade labor, a crop of potatoes, corn, &c. Let

the roots rot, or try to burn them in their places, as I have seen German colonists do. When time admits, the following very simple mode of extraction may be adopted. After removing the earth from around the main stump, and cutting the principal branching roots quite through, take a long slender tree, like a scaffolding pole, such as two persons can lift, as a lever; hang two strong hooks with a bit of chain cable, from the short end of this lever; attach these hooks to the under end of the stump; place an upright support at a little distance from the stump, to serve as a fulcrum, (all as represented in the prefixed rough sketch,) and then pull away at the lever with all your might. This will be found a far more simple method than any of the expensive ones recommended by the Highland Society, or others, and, I doubt not, equally efficient. It would be as well, however, to consider before cutting some trees down, whether the tree itself might not be made a lever of to extract the roots. Fir trees, and several others, project their roots but a little way from the surface of the ground, so that by digging a little round the roots, and cutting through the large fibres, many might be pulled down by means of a rope fastened to the top.

I hope some of your more able correspondents will pursue the subject; for when the poor emigrant is far away from help, things do not always turn up so pleasantly as they did with that prince of colonists, Robinson Crusoe.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. REED.

Peterhoff Paper-Mill, near St. Petersburg, Jan. 1834.

NEW CEMENT.—The late conquest of Algiers by the French has made known a cement used in the public works of that city. It is composed of two parts of ashes, three of clay, and one of sand. This composition, called by the Moors *Fabbi*, being again mixed with oil, resists the inclemencies of the weather better than marble itself.—[Beija Flor.]

POTATOES.—Potatoes planted at one foot deep produced shoots at the end of the spring; at two feet, not till the middle of the summer; at three feet, their roots were very short, and did not come to the surface; below three feet, they never vegetated. Several were buried in a garden at 3½ feet, and after two years were found without any germination, but with their original freshness, firmness, and proper taste.—[Ann. Soc. Agr. Fr. 1829.]

VEGETABLE FOOD FROM A GIVEN SPACE.—Humboldt calculates that 1000 square feet of banana plants will produce 4000 lbs. of nutritive fruit; while the same space would only grow 33 lbs. of wheat and 99 lbs. of potatoes.

VENOMOUS ANIMALS.—It is a curious distinction of these animals, which has been lately made, that all the species of serpents of which the young are hatched within the mother, and which are therefore born alive, are venomous. This seems to be more certain than the converse of the rule, that all oviparous serpents are not injurious.

[From the N. Y. Mirror.]

OBSERVATIONS ON THE AVON MINERAL WATERS.
By John W. Francis, M. D.

The experiments and observations which have been made at different periods by various writers on the mineral waters of the United States, if properly grouped together, would constitute a work of great practical utility. This service has indeed been performed, to a considerable extent, by Dr. Bell, of Philadelphia, and a large amount of information on this interesting subject, which was scattered through numerous volumes, may be found in his work on Baths and Mineral Waters.

Among the earliest papers which have appeared, of this nature, may be mentioned an Analysis of the chalybeate waters of Bristol, Pennsylvania, by the late Dr. John De Normandie, of that place, and printed in the first volume of the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society. The investigations of this learned physician, though wanting in the philosophy of modern chemistry, were such as to awaken much public attention to the Bristol waters; and some sixty years ago they were deemed to possess properties analogous to those of Bath and Spa: they were at that time largely employed for their curative powers, but have latterly fallen into disuse. So early as about 1789, Dr. Mitchell, of New York, instituted his series of experiments on the waters of Saratoga Springs, and subsequently added many pertinent observations on their medicinal qualities. These waters, with those adjacent, at Ballston, are now so universally known to both hemispheres, and so extensively had recourse to, that little more need be said in this place than to recommend the reader, for the fullest details of chemical analysis and of practical nature, to the recent work of Dr. Steele. So ample has been the experience of different medical observers concerning the active properties of these waters in various disorders, that the principles for their exhibition formerly urged with such earnestness, seem at the present day the less requisite. Yet caution against the popular error of indulging in their use to excess, must still be enforced, as the soundest principles of art are often set at naught by the preposterous indulgence, which some allow themselves, when they resort to the springs. These waters are designated *acidulous saline chalybeates*.

The Schugl's Hills, or Schooley's Mountain water, deserves also to be here noticed. The water of this mineral spring is said to have been known to the aborigines, and to have been employed by them as a remarkable remedy, which they concealed from the whites. Be this as it may: the Schooley's Mountain water is situated in Washington township, nineteen miles north-west of Morristown, and fifty miles from the city of New York. The chemical analysis of it made by Professor Macneven, my late colleague in Rutgers Medical college, furnishes an admirable specimen of this species of philosophical investigation; and were the products of other salubrious medicinal springs, within the United States, examined with a like minuteness and accuracy, we should have little cause to lament our present imperfect knowledge of this class of products with which our country is so largely enriched. I may be pardoned for dwelling for a moment longer on this water. Schooley's Mountain, by geometrical measurement, has been ascertained to be more than 600 feet in height, above its immediate base. Dr. Mitchell calculates, by approximation on the falls of water at different mill-dams along the hurrying channel of the Musconetchunk to its junction with the Delaware, and on the descent thence to Trenton, that the base itself is five hundred feet more above tide water.*

This mineral spring issues from the perpendicular side of a steep rock, about forty or fifty feet above the level of a brook that gurgles over a rocky bottom, within a few paces of it. The spring discharges a gallon in about two minutes and a half, and the quantity is not observed to vary under any change of season or weather. Its temperature, at its issue from the rock, was found to be 52 degrees of Fahrenheit. The bare taste and appearance show that it is a chalybeate; and it is strongly characterized by the peculiar astringency and savour of ferruginous impregnations. The iron is easily separated from the mineral water: its carbonic acid is altogether in a state of combination, and hence it never occasions flatulence, while it proves a corroborant to feeble

digestive powers. Hence it is recommended in many chronic diseases and general debility, and especially in calculus and affections of the kidney and bladder. In an instructive case which Dr. Macneven has recorded, the patient took from fifteen to twenty half pint tumblers a day, with most decided benefit; and he informs me, that other examples of its salutary action in other disorders have come within his knowledge and observation.

The following are the results of Dr. Macneven's analysis:

Vegetable extract, 92; muriate of soda, 43; muriate of lime, 2.40; muriate of magnesia, 50; carbonate of lime, 7.90; sulphate of lime, 65; carbonate of magnesia, 40; siliceous, 80; carbonate oxide of iron, 2; loss, 41=16.50.†

The White Sulphur springs of Virginia have long enjoyed a distinguished reputation, and are resorted to at the present day, as formerly, by numerous invalids, suffering from disorders of the digestive organs, chronic affections of the liver, the sequelæ of protracted intermittent and remittent fevers, the derangements induced by the preposterous use of mercurials, cutaneous diseases, certain female complaints, &c. &c. Where these various disorders are unconnected with inflammatory symptoms, they are pronounced to be of the greatest efficacy. So far as my acquaintance with these waters extends, it coincides with that of the most favorable opinion given in their behalf. Their action on the skin is of singular efficacy and importance. They are somewhat more exciting than ordinary saline sulphureous water. The reproach, long ago made, still holds just, that they have not received the attention they merit, as objects of rigid chemical investigation. Dr. Bell's work, already referred to, contains the best exposition I have seen of their composition and remedial qualities. A Virginian is to be excused in lauding, in no common phrase, the white sulphur springs; the facts in the case warrant it; and moreover, in so doing, he only follows his political apostle, Mr. Jefferson.‡

Kentucky boasts of numerous mineral springs of a sulphureous class. Dr. Drake, of Cincinnati, considers those of the Big Bone Spring, or Salines, and the Olympian Springs, as the most noted. The water of the Big Bone Spring, he affirms, contains sulphuretted hydrogen in large quantities; and holds in solution the muriates of soda and lime, and the sulphates of soda or of magnesia. The disorders to which Dr. Drake thinks it more peculiarly adapted, are the torpor, obstruction or chronic inflammation produced by acute diseases of the lungs, liver, spleen, kidneys, in short, any of the viscera, and which have continued so long that the constitution is exhausted. In these cases, experience has shown them to possess all the efficacy that could be expected in any mineral waters. From a pint to a gallon may be taken, according to the strength of the patient, and its sensible effects on the system. The quantity drank at first should be small, especially by those of reduced habits. These waters do not increase the pulse, but their sensible effects on the alimentary system, kidneys, and skin, are great. The action of the former is very much increased, and the latter is frequently affected in a few days with a violent itching, and an eruption of pimples or pustules, which are now and then connected with large boils.

With these cursory remarks on some of the mineral waters of the United States, we may be the better enabled to estimate the composition and peculiar properties of the Sulphur Springs of Avon. Had the work of Dr. Bell included any account of these waters, I would have forborne to offer the present imperfect observations on the subject; the more so, as I am still engaged in a series of chemical inquiries, to determine more precisely their respective ingredients, assisted by my friend, Dr. Ellet, the late professor of chemistry in Columbia College.

The Avon springs are situated in Livingston county, within a mile of the village of Avon. The village is on the bank of the Genesee river, and is passed through by the great western road from Albany to Buffalo. The soil in its vicinity is of the richest and most productive quality, yielding the cultivator a full reward for his labor; that of the flats, as they are popularly called, consists entirely of alluvial deposit, while the table-land presents all the varieties of calcareous and argillaceous mould.

† See Gairdner on Mineral and Thermal Springs. Very generally associated with iodine, says Dr. Gairdner, is the congregate substance, bromine. — Ballard first discovered it in sea-water, and subsequently it has been detected in several saline springs; it exists almost always as a hydro-bromate of magnesia.

The sensibilities of the valetudinarian may here cherish to satiety the beauties of Avon scenery, and the botanist find the richest materials for enlarging his herbarium.

The Avon springs seem to have been partially known to the Seneca tribe of Indians, who, until within a few years, inhabited a village on the opposite bank of the river, which they called Canawagus. The far-famed chief, Red Jacket, enumerated them among his remedial measures for the cure of disorders of the skin; and *wasting disorders*, as they were termed, were supposed capable of being removed by their use, even applied externally.* They may now justly be deemed conspicuous among the mineral waters of the State of New York. They at present comprise two springs, within about forty-two rods of each other, and are somewhat less than one-third of a mile from the Genesee river; they issue from the foot or base of the highlands that border its low grounds. They are denominated the lower and upper springs; while the former has been for several years known, the latter is but recently, and is preferred by some. I first became personally acquainted with them in the summer of 1827, when they were frequented by a number of infirm visitors, and renewed my visit to them in 1829, with increased confidence in their powers. Professor Hadley has lately published an analysis of the upper spring, which seems to have been made with a good deal of accuracy. According to his analysis, one gallon of the water contains carbonic acid, 5.6 cubic inches; sulphuretted hydrogen gas, twelve cubic inches; carbonate of lime, eight grains; sulphate of lime, eighty-four grains; sulphate of magnesia, ten grains; muriate of soda, 18.4 grains; sulphate of soda, sixteen grains; and a small quantity of other matter. According to Dr. Salisbury, a resident at Avon, the weight of the constituents of the water of the lower spring are as follows: arranged so as to form compounds existing in the water, and calculated for ten thousand parts by weight, are

Carbonate of lime	5.02
United to carbonic acid	1.70
	—6.72
Chloride of calcium	1.44
Sulphate of lime	9.83
Sulphate of magnesia	8.49
Sulphate of soda	2.35
	28.83
By volume of 10,000 are	
Hydro-sulphuric acid	4.34
Nitrogen	2.35
Oxygen	25
	6.94

Dr. Salisbury adds, the chlorine assigned to calcium, as the chloride of calcium, is often found in those waters which contain but little saline matter. There remains 00.6 of sulphuric acid, apparently in excess, which is accounted for by the difficulty of separating, accurately, magnesia, from the other salts. The quantity of carbonate of lime exceeds the equivalent quantity of carbonic acid necessary to render it soluble in pure water; and this fact affords a probable explanation of the character this water exhibits when tested by colored paper.

* Doubtless this term, *wasting disorders*, included many physical infirmities, whose pathognomic features greatly differed, and many other different sorts of pulmonary disorganization. Dr. Rush declares that pulmonary consumption is wholly unknown to the North American Indians. It is generally admitted that in countries where fever and ague prevail, consumption is of rare occurrence. The Rev. Dr. Dwight (*Travels*) also makes this observation in particular reference to the great western country; and it is sufficiently proved that intermittent fever constitutes a great outlet to the lives of our aborigines. But the declaration of Dr. Rush is not tenable. Hunter, (*Diseases of the Indians, New York Med. and Phy. Journal*), who may be deemed good authority on the subject, remarks, that pulmonary consumption among the North American Indians is established by too many familiar facts. The celebrated chief, Red Jacket, in an interview I had with him at his Reservation, near Buffalo, in September, 1823, gave the particulars of the cases of no less than seventeen of his relatives, (including, I think, ten or eleven of his own children), who had died of pulmonary consumption. He was quite descriptive in his statement, and seemed sufficiently qualified to make a number of very fair distinctions in relation to the matter. This digression from our more immediate subject will probably be excused, on account of the curious character of the facts which it records.

* See Hosack's Essays;—Dyckman, Edinburgh Dispensatory.

* Bruce's Mineralogical Journal. † Transactions of Literary and Philosophical Society of New York, vol. 1. ‡ See Notes on Virginia. § See Bell on Baths and Mineral Waters, p. 436-7.

The volume of water discharged from this spring, Dr. Salisbury further remarks, is the same at all seasons of the year, and does not appear to depend in the least upon atmospheric influence; as nearly as can be ascertained, under existing circumstances, it is fifty-four gallons in a minute. The temperature of the water is invariably forty-five degrees Fahrenheit. The specific gravity, 10.018. As it issues from the spring it is very limpid and somewhat sparkling.

The analysis of these waters, which I caused to be made about two years ago, did not afford satisfactory evidence of either containing iodine. Nevertheless, a strong probability is, that both iodine and bromine enter into their constitution. Dr. Usher, of New-York, and Dr. Steele, of Saratoga, have lately found iodine in the congress water at Saratoga; Dr. Steele has discovered a trace of bromine, the hydro-bromite of potash, in the water of Hamilton spring. It is well known that iodine exists but in the smallest quantity in the waters in which it has, as yet, been discovered; and that in waters which have been repeatedly and carefully analyzed, it has escaped detection. This occurrence took place with the saline springs of Sales, in Piedmont, from which, so recently as in 1830, M. Angelina procured iodine. There are good reasons to suppose that waters so amply impregnated with sulphureous matter as those of Avon springs, may contain both iodine and bromine.

The value of these waters has, within the last three or four years, been justly and highly appreciated, and induced numerous valetudinarians to partake of them. They may be ranked among the most powerful and remedial waters yet made known; but, like other active medicinal agents of a similar character, they are liable to great abuse, and in certain states of the system may prove seriously detrimental. Possessing active emetic and cathartic properties, particularly the waters of the spring last discovered, it is requisite that caution be exercised not to indulge in them too freely at first; and as they are more or less exciting, they also demand that previous to commencing their use, the system should, in many cases at least, be first relieved by the employment of some efficient cathartic. This precaution is of saving importance, and I have known a disregard to it lead to almost entire disappointment in anticipated benefit for many weeks; while, on the contrary, the general powers of the system being relieved by antiplogistic and aperient means, the waters have often accomplished all that could be desired, within a comparatively short period. As in the administration of all sulphureous waters, so also those of Avon should be closely watched, and their use, for a while, suspended, when febrile irritation, or undue local determinations occur. This is most apt to take place in habits preternaturally full, or when local inflammation exists: where a congested condition of the viscera happens, their best adjuvants are mild mercurials, or saline cathartics.

In disorders of the digestive organs, arising from torpor of the primæ viæ, hepatic obstructions, and affections of the glandular system; in rheumatism and gout, and in many of the most formidable of cutaneous affections, in tinea capitis, these waters have secured the confidence of those who had previously suffered to the severest degree from these maladies. In many forms of ill-conditioned ulcers, their utility as a wash is abundantly manifest: while the invalid uses them internally, he may, at the same time, have recourse to them for some twenty or thirty minutes, on alternate days, in the form of a warm bath, the temperature of which may vary from 96 to 98 degrees Fahrenheit.

By many who have profited largely from the use of Avon waters, in chronic affections, their employment, by means of bathing, has been urged emphatically, as superior to any other method of using them. If it be thought that, like some sulphureous waters, they, by their long-continued action, greatly diminish strength, this objection loses its validity when we limit their use to the form of bathing. But, so far as concerns the Avon waters, I have never been apprised of an example, that could be fairly cited, of their debilitating influence. On the contrary, under circumstances the most discouraging, they have demonstrated their renovating capacity. In venous plethora, and in chronic congestion, when the constitutional powers are much impaired, to the relief obtained by mild aperients, the warm sulphur bath cannot but prove an admirable auxiliary. Few chronic diseases are combated, even by the most dexterous, with the prospect of an immediate healthful change; yet these waters claim properties which inspire us with the hope that some of the severest and most obstinate forms of disordered action, such,

for example, as involve a disturbed circulation, as occurs in angina pectoris, and in hypertrophy of the heart, may be steadily and gradually subdued by their salutary operation.

Corpulence, which is not only a disease in itself, but is often the precursor of other disorders, may, from the remarkable action which the Avon waters induce, have its morbid fulness diminished, the evils inseparable from obesity gradually obviated, the muscular system strengthened, and health, and a becoming symmetry, restored. I here mention these waters for their depurative effects, as only one of the means calculated to carry off a super-secretion of adipose material, without being followed by marasmus or other detrimental results, as some remedies urged for this purpose in occasional instances produce. But, after all, the reproach which the poet casts on the inefficacy of medicine in these cases, may, with equal truth, sometimes apply to the Avon waters, though aided by the most judicious choice of aliment.

"How can a magic box of pills,
Syrup, or vegetable juice,
Eradicate, at once, those ills
Which years of luxury produce?"

In pulmonary disorders their beneficial agency is not yet confirmed, and further experience must determine their merits: if employed, their use is to be regulated by the nicest precepts of the healing art, inasmuch as these waters are eminently calculated to produce powerful changes on the system by their active operation. In the incipient and active stage of pulmonary irritation, it becomes our duty to precede their employment by venesection, and the other customary means of depletion, analogous to the practice we have recourse to with the Ballston or Congress waters. The same observation applies to hæmoptysis, to acute disorders of the digestive organs, liver, and other viscera. The direful consequences which inevitably occur in such cases, from the Saratoga waters, when these cautions are not heeded, are too painfully known to be dwelt upon in this place.

In several forms of female disease, the Avon waters can be safely and efficaciously recommended. In chlorosis, and in certain complaints mainly depending on weakness, after a judicious course of preparatives, such as a careful clinical observer would enforce, these waters present themselves vested with sanative powers. Aware of the Protean character of constitutional disease depending upon uterine irritation, and chronic affections of that organ, I have no doubt that future investigation will demonstrate that the Avon waters possess many advantages over calbeates in cases of this nature. I would extend the same remark to the complex affections connected with ovarian disease, and to several of the morbid manifestations which presented themselves in advanced life.

I have for several years past recommended the Avon waters; to those of the lower spring I give the preference: they have proved available in the severest cases of rheumatism and gout, and in some affections of the urinary organs. Clinical observation has enabled us to affirm, that few disorders of a constitutional origin are more perplexing in their diagnostic character than the maladies arising from long persistence in errors of diet: from this, among other sources, the digestive functions become enfeebled or broken up, and the irritations of impaired digestion, associated with the undue secretion of uric acid in various forms, lead to the production of gout, gravel, and other formidable and agonizing derangements of the kidney and urinary functions.

In cases of this sort, Dr. McLean and others of enlarged experience have testified to the eminent usefulness of the Saratoga waters; and I believe it will be found that those of Avon possess merits of a similar quality, if not of a higher degree. It behooves us, however, previously to relieve the system, by unlocking the several emunctories, to abate inordinate action, and regulate the habits of the sufferer: for even of waters so comparatively feeble as the Bath waters, England, it is said by Dr. Parry, that they are in no form whatever beneficial, during the paroxysm of gout, or in any inflammatory disposition which may exist in the interval.

After the preliminary management of the case by depletory means, and appropriate alvine aperients, the use of the water of Avon for a few days, or perhaps weeks, has wrought an alteration the most gratifying evinced by improved appetite, increase of flesh, and invigorated health; and while the body receives the impress and partakes of all the advantages of increased physical energy, a corresponding improvement marks the capacity of the intellectual powers. When taken internally, the Avon waters prove cathartic, diuretic, diaphoretic, and tonic:

They thus constitute an effective alterative; and inasmuch as their tonic properties are the results of their general influence on all the emunctories of the body, particularly those of the cutaneous and urinary functions, they claim to themselves qualities which are denied to the entire class of tonics and stimulants strictly so called, and the mischief invariably induced by these last-named articles, wherever local congestion exists, are entirely guarded against by the waters of Avon.

Their manifestations on the surface are conspicuous. I am not able to say from experience that in this respect they surpass or even equal the white sulphur waters of Virginia; but am scarcely ready to believe that these last fairly boast of a superiority in their action on the skin. Their extraordinary alterative effects must unquestionably be greatly owing to the action they induce by the cutaneous secretions.

As a striking example of their alterative influence on the cutaneous surface, I may mention the case of an individual, now in the 23d year of his age, incommoded by congenial ichthyosis, and whom I recommended to repair to these springs last season. The free use of these waters, internally and by bathing, for some ten weeks, so effectually removed this morbid alteration of the skin, as in divers parts to leave no trace of the previous existence of disfigurement.

In speaking of the constitutional influence of the Avon water, Dr. Salisbury, who has had much experience with them during a residence at the springs for four summers, has the following remarks: "The operation of Avon water upon the human constitution is modified by the quantity drank in the time given, and by the constitution, habit and disease of the individual. Generally speaking, four or six half pint tumblers of the water, drank during the day, produce a mild cathartic effect, and under its long continued exhibition to this extent, no debility ensues, but, on the contrary, the appetite and strength are very much increased. In very large doses, as from ten to fifteen tumblers a day, it operates powerfully upon the bowels, kidneys, and skin. A moderate use of this water, persevered in for a considerable length of time, will insure to it a powerfully alterative effect in cases where there is no acute inflammation."

A judicious mode of commencing the use of the Avon water, is to take six or seven half-pint tumblers during the twenty four hours: a couple of tumblers may be advantageously drunk before breakfast, and some two or three hours after that meal the same quantity may again be taken, and an additional tumbler-full or two in the afternoon. To the sense of smell they present the usual properties of sulphuretted hydrogen gas; but in a very small degree: they are nowise oppressive to the digestive organs. Some however take them in larger quantity, and oftener repeat the draught. Others, again, never use them until after the first meal. Like the Ballston and Saratoga waters, they are sometimes drunk to a most pernicious extent. It is expedient, therefore, in all cases, to regulate their administration by their immediate effects; and every regard must be paid to age, sex, disease, constitution, and individual peculiarity. To guard against undue local determination, either cerebral, thoracic, or visceral, will always become a matter of professional duty.

All observations of a dietetical character are here designedly forborne: and I need scarcely add, that, with these precautions, the Avon waters may, in numerous cases, command the praises both of the patient and prescriber. Moreover, as these waters are armed with such potent qualities, their influence on the system must be either prejudicial or beneficial; and they demand, in all cases, the advice of the physician.

Ninety Years.—Ninety years hence not a single man or woman now twenty years of age will be alive. Ninety years! alas how many of the lively actors at present on the stage of life will make their exit long ere ninety years! What are they! "A tale that is told"—a dream; an empty sound that passes on the wings of the wind away and is forgotten. Years shorten as man advances in age; like the degrees in longitude, man's life declines as he travels toward the frozen pole, until it dwindles to a point and vanishes forever. Is it possible that life is of so short duration? Will ninety years erase all the golden names over the doors in the town and country, and substitute others in their stead? Will all the now blooming beauties fade and disappear, all the pride and passion, the love, hope and joy pass away in ninety years, and be forgotten? "Ninety years!" says Death, "Do you think I shall wait ninety years? Behold to-day and to-morrow and one is mine. When ninety years are past, this generation will have mingled with the dust, and be remembered not."—[Thoma; ton Journal.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Europe, arrived last Sunday from Liverpool, brings Liverpool dates of the 17th ult.

The resignation of Lord Grey is the chief topic of interest made known by this arrival. This event was brought about by the attempt of ministers to re-enact, without alteration, the Irish Coercion Bill; concerning the policy of which measure the Marquis of Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and some of Lord Grey's own cabinet dissented from the Premier. Hence the resignation. Lord Althorp, though he too resigned, had agreed, it is said, to resume his place; the Lord Chancellor, too, preserves his. The reconstruction of the Ministry had not been accomplished at the last dates. It will be a work of difficulty; and even when accomplished, of short duration, or we much mistake the signs of the times in England.

We give the rumor of the escape from England of Don Carlos, and of his having reached the north of Spain, to head the insurrection there. We attach no credit to it, chiefly because when this same pretender was on the borders of Spain, and had ample chance, if he had dared to use it, of putting himself at the head of the insurgents and conquering, or dying for, the throne he claims—he skulked about from hiding place to hiding place, and never faced the day.

LIVERPOOL, 6 P. M. JULY 16.—The Standard, on the authority of their Paris correspondent, announces the arrival of Don Carlos in Spain. He reached Bayonne on the 8th inst., and on the following day entered Spain, where he is stated to have been extremely well received by the people. What effect this interference may have upon the contest now going on in that unhappy country, it is impossible to foretell.

Baron de Haber has been charged by Don Carlos to contract a letter of 125 Million of France, or 5 Million Pounds sterling, which he has succeeded in effecting with one of the first houses in Paris. Besides the misery of the civil war raging in Spain, dreadful storms are devastating the North, and the Cholera is raging unchecked in the South.

The arrangements of the new Ministry may be said to be completed. The changes will be few.—Lord Melbourne's removal from the Home Office will, it is said, make room for Lord Duncannon, who will fill the situation hitherto held by the Premier.—It is also rumored that Lord Durham is going to Ireland in the capacity of Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. Tennyson has been named his secretary.

The new arrangements are said to be very annoying to Lord Brougham, who is stated to have resigned the Seals and gone down to Windsor, to have an audience with the King. The general impression is that the new Cabinet is not composed of materials of an enduring quality. A Cabinet Council was held last night, Lord Melbourne immediately proceeded to Windsor, to wait upon his majesty. The Funds remain steady.

FRANCE.—The recent elections give the ministers about 320 votes, the opposition about 90, and leave 50 whose sentiments are undecided. The ministerial majority may therefore be calculated at three to one. In the late Chamber the strength of the ministers was usually 250, that of the opposition 150, whilst from 40 to 50 members fluctuated between the two parties. The Carlists have only returned about a dozen of their friends, and the republicans are even less successful having failed everywhere.

LATER FROM FRANCE.—By the ship Florida, Capt. Mauran, we have Havre papers to July 15, and Paris to the evening of the 14th.

French steamers now transport the mail between Calais and Dover.

The Cholera is in Gibraltar.

The health of Don Pedro creates anxiety. Letters from Lisbon dated July 1st, state that he was suffering severely in consequence of a fall from his horse in Brazil. The fatigues of the last two years have undoubtedly enfeebled him. The Duke of Palmella has had several conferences with the Ministers on the subject of the proper persons to constitute a Regency, in case the health of Don Pedro should become such as to disable him.

A terrible fire occurred at Smyrna on the 3d June; about 60 of the finest houses, built in the European

style, with an immense number of warehouses, were reduced to ashes.

PARIS, JULY 15.—The news of the arrival of Don Carlos in Spain, though doubted by a great number of persons, has had a depressing effect on our funds, and still more on the *rentes perpetuelles* of Spain, which, after opening at 66 closed at 64.

The news from Madrid of the 4th inst. is to the following effect:—"The cholera is almost exclusively the object of attention here. This terrible malady which still continues its ravages in the south of Spain, has at length made its appearance in the capital, where, however, it is as yet confined to the hospitals. The cases said to have happened in private are doubtful. The disease, both at Madrid and Ballecca, a village one league from the capital, where the great number of sick are, shows itself in a mild form; but little reliance is placed upon this circumstance, as it also at first appeared under a mild form in the town of Andalusia, where the mortality has since been so considerable."

"The Infant Don Francisco has remained at Madrid with his family. It is said that he is going to St. Ildefonso, after a short quarantine at the Escorial. The French Ambassador set out this morning for the royal residence, whence he will probably return for the opening of the Cortes, which is to take place, unless a counter-order should be issued, on the 24th inst. The elections known up to this day are all constitutional, and there is no fear of the remainder overstepping that limit. Count Toren has been elected at Cuenca, and will be so most likely in the Asturias, his native province.

LATER.—By the Birmingham, from Liverpool, papers are received from London of 16th ult.; one day, or rather night, later than before; for we had the Courier of the afternoon of 15th.

[From the London Times.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.—Nothing has occurred, or at least transpired, to shed any more light upon the progress of the new Ministry, or on the prospects of the country, than what we have already communicated.

There is no fear of a Coalition Ministry, because all parties have too much sense to coalesce, for the mere purpose of flying asunder on the introduction of the first important public measure. We are under very little alarm about the Tory Ministry, because the leading Tories know at length the feeling towards them entertained by the great bulk of their countrymen. The extreme radicals are much beyond the pale of possibility as the Conservatives themselves. What then remains but an Administration of rational and enlightened, but resolute and energetic Reformers, who will employ the machinery of the Reform Bill for the correction of real and sensible evils, in the same spirit as that which has gradually through the growth of ages been directing the discoveries of general science to an improvement of the arts of life, and to a practical extension of human happiness?

If the Government now under process of creation by Lord Melbourne be not adapted to its end, viz. the promotion of tangible and definite reforms—the people have now in their hands the power to get rid of it, and they will do so without hesitation.

Our readers perhaps will concur with us in feeling that after what has already passed, we do not call upon them for any loud note or exultation, when we announce the probability that, such as it is, the Melbourne Cabinet has by this time been completed—that the vessel is almost ready for launching—the last nail having been driven; would that we could add that the last block has been knocked away from under her. Lord Melbourne, as will be seen from the Court Circular, had a long audience of the Sovereign yesterday at Windsor, and his Majesty comes to St. James's Palace this day, to receive, as is supposed, the homage of his new-old Ministers. What a fright they must have been in,—some half dozen of these lords and gentlemen!—and what an escape they have had! We wish we could say as much for the country. However, Lord Melbourne is a man of spirit, honor, and understanding, and it is but a feeble expression of our good feeling towards him to wish him safe and well through his arduous task.

As the arrangements cannot be considered complete till they receive to-day the sanction of the King, who will on coming to town give his final decision, we shall forbear to state anything beyond our belief that Lord Duncannon is to be the Secretary for the Home Department.

Money Market and City Intelligence.—Tuesday Evening.—The Consol market opened firmly this

morning at 92 7-8 to 93—for the account, but underwent a slight depression afterwards, chiefly on account of the great agitation in the foreign funds, and the great demand for money to carry over the time bargains in them to the end of the month. The last price was 92 1-2 to 5-8, and that of the Exchequer bills 51s to 52s premium.

All descriptions of rumors were afloat relative to Spain, but for the most part invention, and put forth probably to assist the reckless gambling transactions going on in the stock of that country, and which is not likely to cease till some fixed value has been put upon it by a decree of the Cortes. The chief topics of alarm among the holders have been today the supposed arrival of Don Carlos in the north of Spain, who did not, as was at first stated, proceed in a steam vessel from Portsmouth, but through France; the spreading of the cholera near the capital; and the illness of the Queen.

There is nothing, however, in the two latter reports to justify the supposition that they will lead to the postponement of the meeting of the Cortes; and with respect to Don Carlos, should he really show himself at the head of the troops, there is little doubt of the Queen's forces soon giving a good account of him. The incident will, however, be productive of this good to Spain—that it will incline the Government the more to liberal measures, in order to secure the support of the constitutional party; and many friends of that cause in London are prepared to expect as a consequence of the arrival of Carlos, an invitation to General Mina to take the command of the army in that quarter.

The fluctuations in Cortes' bonds were between 45 3-4 and 42 1-4, and they left off buyers at the latter prices.

By the advices from Hamburg, the price of gold is 437 per mark, which at the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10 1-2d. the ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13s. 11d., and the exchange at Hamburg off London at short being 13s. 9d., it follows that gold is 15-16 per cent. dearer at Hamburg than in London.

The premium on gold at Paris is 7 per mille, which at the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10 1-2d. the ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25s. 32 1-2d., and the exchange at Paris on London, at short, being 25s. 35s., it follows that gold is 1-10 per cent. lower at Paris than in London.

Since the above was in type, we have, via Boston, dates from London to the 21st, giving the ultimate formation of the Ministry, as will be seen in the annexed extracts.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 19.—On Thursday, in Parliament, Lord Althorp, amid loud cheers, announced the formation of the new ministry. The changes are—First Lord of the Treasury, Viscount Melbourne; Home Secretary, Lord Duncannon; Woods and Forests, Sir J. C. Hobhouse. Col. Evans and Mr. Tennyson signified their approval of, and confidence in, the new administration. Mr. Matthias Atwood gave a sort of under growl—sorry, no doubt, that his Tory friends did not come in. The minor arrangements are not yet announced, and we do not know whether Mr. Littleton remains at the head of the Irish affairs; it is probable that he does. Lord Durham has been spoken of for the Irish Viceroyalty, but it seems that Lord Wellesley does not retire.

LONDON, JULY 20.—Lord Melbourne has stepped into Lord Grey's place, and has favored the community with some indications of the course which he means to pursue. The Coercion bill which Lord Grey lately introduced, is to be withdrawn—and another measure, in which the most obnoxious clauses of the present one are to have no place, is to be substituted. This change, so far as it goes, is good. It may, however, have its origin in no higher source than the expediency which dictates that Lord Althorp, after expressing his disapprobation of those clauses, shall not be called on to re-enter office for the sake of supporting them.

FROM CANTON.—By the arrival, says the Commercial, of the ship Hercules, we are in receipt of the Canton Register of the 25th of March.

The American ship Florida, Captain Tripp, arrived at Canton on the 21st, via Coquimbo. The American vessels Diana, Olive and Eliza, (the former via the Sandwich Islands) had also arrived.—The Splendid likewise was hourly expected.

Captain Wallace, who had sailed from Singapore for Louisa Shoal, in the hope of saving a part of the cargo of the American vessel, New Jersey, which was wrecked thereon, has returned, having fortunate-

ly succeeded in recovering from it two hundred jars of quicksilver. He had sailed a second time for the purpose of continuing his search. Two Dutch vessels had also sailed thither for the like purpose.

VARIETIES.

[From late Foreign Publications.]

Waggery.—The Baywater Road is conspicuously placarded with commendatory bills of "THE GREAT WESTERN CEMETARY," beneath one sheet of which, a wag has inscribed, in equally large letters, "N. B. New graves warmed by steam."

Flowers.—Put a rose, or a lily, or a violet, on your table, and you and Lord Bacon have a custom in common; for that great and wise man was in the habit of having the flowers in their season set upon his table—morning, we believe, noon and night—that is to say, at all his meals; for dinner, in his time, was taken at noon; and why should he not have flowers at all his meals, seeing that they were growing all day? Now here is a fashion that shall last you forever, if you please, never changing with silks, and velvets, and silver forks, nor dependent upon the caprice of some fine gentleman or lady, who have nothing but caprice and change to give them importance and a sensation. Does any reader misgive himself, and fancy that to help himself to such comforts as these would be "trifling?" If this were trifling, then was Bacon a trifler, then was the great Condé a trifler, and the old Republican Ludlow, and all the great and good spirits that have loved flowers, and Milton's Adam himself—nay, Heaven itself, for Heaven made these harmless elegancies, and blessed them with the universal good will of the wise and innocent. The same mighty energy which whirls the earth round the sun, and crashes the heavens with thunderbolts, produces the lilies of the valley, and the gentle dew-drops that keep them fair.—[London Journal]

A curious anecdote is related of George III:—

"The autumn of this year was memorable for the commencement of that first illness of his Majesty George III, by which the Regency question was brought into agitation. The reader will perhaps ask with surprise, what connexion Mrs. Siddons's name could have with the afflicting event of the royal malady? It had only this connexion, that she was the first person who observed in the royal personage grounds to suspect his mental aberration. The king, like all his subjects, thought her talents an ornament to his reign, and he had a profound and cordial regard for her personal character. She was often at Buckingham House and at Windsor. But, when she was on a visit at the latter place, his majesty one day handed her a sheet of paper, that was blank all but the signature of his name. She judged too highly both of her sovereign and herself to believe that, in his right mind, he could show such extraordinary conduct; and the event proved the justice of her conclusion. She immediately took the paper to the queen, who was duly grateful for this dignified proof of her discretion."—[Campbell's Memoir of Mrs. Siddons.]

Lord Brougham and his Alleged Drinking Habits.—The conservative papers have for some time past thrown out broad assertions that Lord Brougham primes himself with large goblets of port wine for his political encounters in the House of Lords. His lordship, in his evidence before the law of libel committee, has lately denied this. One foundation, he stated, for the calumny was an excuse given by a respectable daily paper for not reporting a speech of his; but the fact was, that he had tasted nothing that day but tea for breakfast, and he had tasted no fermented liquor, nor had he dined, before he entered the house. In fact he never in his life tasted above three glasses of wine in water before going to the house.

The Pope has this year sent the golden rose, which he consecrated on the Sunday styled *Lætare*, to the city of Venice, as a token of regard to the capital of the Republic, of which Belluno, his native place, formed a part. The institution of the golden rose goes back to the year 1049, in the time of St. Leo IX. That head of the church was anxious to subject directly to the Holy See the celebrated monastery of St. Croix, in Alsace, which was founded by his ancestors, and over which he had the right of patronage. By an arrangement, the monastery engaged to send to him and his successors, on the fourth Sunday in Lent, a golden rose, or two ounces of gold. The Sunday is called *Lætare*, in virtue of the homily of Pope Innocent III, in order to excite the Catholics to spiritual joy at the approach of Easter, and the end of their penitence.

From this idea was established the ritual of the consecration and unction of the golden rose, which figures Christ, the King of kings, represented by gold, the most precious of metals, and by its odoriferous balm the resurrection of the Saviour. Formerly the rose was colored with carmine, to represent the blood which the Redeemer shed for his people; but at present it is in polished gold, and the Pope, after its consecration, carries it in procession in his left hand, whilst with his right he pronounces his benediction on the faithful. This rose is given by the Sovereign Pontiff every year to a Prince or City of Christendom entitled to the favor of the church. The Venetian Republic, which was the cradle of several Popes, possessed five of them in the treasury of St. Mark; they disappeared during the last wars in Italy. [The first was given in 1596 to the Doge Vendramin, by Sixtus IV, and Gregory XVI has sent the sixth rose to the capital of his country.—[French paper.]

Growth of Person.—The growth ceases soonest in the most excitable habit, because in them the excitability will soonest be reduced to a due balance with the stimulants of life. Thus it seems to be that the growth of women, who are more excitable than men, generally stops sooner, and consequently that they are of shorter stature, large women for the most part having less of the habit peculiar to their sex; and that by far the greater number of the most excitable men who, in consequence of this constitution, make the greatest figure in their day, are men of short stature, while giants are generally of an opposite habit of body. There must, of course, to such rules be many exceptions.—[Philip on Sleep and Death.]

Gift to the Negroes.—The committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society have resolved, "That a copy of the New Testament, accompanied by the Book of Psalms, in a large type, and substantially bound, be tendered to every person receiving the gift of freedom on the approaching 1st of August, who can read; or who though not able to read, is at the head of a family in which there are readers or children learning to read: such parties receiving a recommendation from a minister, teacher, or employer."

A few days since, a woman in Paris having purchased some macaroni of a grocer, in the Faubourg Mortmartre, perceived that the wrapping paper contained the name of Voltaire. Examining the writing on the sheet more closely, it was found to be an original letter of Voltaire. The text of this letter was copied, and inserted in the public prints, and was found to have never before been published. The following is, as near as possible, a literal translation from *Le Courrier Français*, 29 Mai, 1834.

"M. le Controleur-General:

"If it was requisite to pension every man of talent in France, it would inflict an honorable but a disastrous wound on your finances, which the Treasury might not be able to support; also, and though few men can be found possessing the solid merit of M. de la Harpe, I do not come forward to solicit a pension for merit in indigence; I come simply, sir, to encroach so far on your attributions, as to control the entry of the two thousand *livres*, which His Majesty has been so good as to grant me annually. It appears to me that M. de la Harpe having no pension, mine is too high by one-half, and ought to be divided between us.

"I should esteem it, sir, therefore, as claiming from me the highest gratitude, if you will have the kindness to sanction this arrangement, and have transmitted to M. de la Harpe his warrant for a pension of one thousand *livres*, without giving to him the most distant hint that I am in any way concerned in the event. He will himself, as will the public, be easily convinced that this pension is a just recompence for the services he has rendered to literature.

"Deign, Monsieur le Controleur General, to accept in advance my thanks, and believe in the profound respect of your very humble and obedient servant,

"ARQUET DE VOLTAIRE."

PAROLES D'UN CROYANT.—Words of a Believer.—The following is the estimate of the amount of sales of this production of M. de la Menais.

Paris common edition 100,000 copies; popular edition 200,000 copies. Brussels, common 6,000; popular 2,000. Louvain popular 20,000; and, besides, there has been an Italian translation, circulated chiefly in Lombardy and the Marches of the Papal Territories; and a Polish translation, circulated chiefly in Galicia. They are preparing a German translation at Paris; one for the Dutch Netherlands at Ghent; and one for the Flemish Netherlands (Belgium) at Brussels. We also believe there are several

English editions in the market, in London; and that Mr. O'Connell is engaged on one in the *Era* of Ireland.—[*Le Courrier des Etats Unis*.]

MARTIN, LESLIE AND ALLSTON.—The following letter from the celebrated artist Martin, to the editor of the *London Athenæum*, is interesting. The painting, by Mr. Allston, referred to in the last sentence, is not yet completed—and may possibly never see the light.

"I had not the pleasure of knowing my friend Allston until I was, in some degree, known as an artist; but I will give you a slight sketch, a mere outline, of my early career, and also of my first introduction to Allston, which, as it relates to more than myself, may not be uninteresting to you. I was not seventeen when I first arrived in London, where I was to be under the protection of Boniface Mussa, or Musso, a clever master, the father of Charles Musso, the celebrated enamel painter. My first resolve on leaving my parents was, never more to receive that pecuniary assistance which I knew could not be spared, and by perseverance I was enabled to keep this resolution. Some months after my arrival in London, finding I was not so comfortable as I could wish in Mr. C. Musso's family, I removed to a room in Adam street west, Cumberland Place, and it was there that, by the closest application till two or three o'clock in the morning, in the depth of winter, I obtained that knowledge of perspective and architecture which has since been so valuable to me. I was at this time, during the day, employed by Mr. C. Musso's firm, painting on china and glass, by which, and making water-color drawings, and teaching, I supported myself; in fact, mine was a struggling artist's life, when I married, which I believe you know I did at nineteen.

It was now indeed necessary for me to work, and as I was ambitious of fame, I determined on painting a large picture. I therefore, in 1812, produced my first work, 'Sadak in search of the Waters of Oblivion,' which was executed in a month. You may easily guess my anxiety, when I overheard the men who were to place it in the frame, disputing as to which was the top of the picture! Hope almost forsook me, for much depended on this work. It was, however, sold to the late Mr. Manning, the bank director, for fifty guineas, and well do I remember the inexpressible delight my wife and I experienced at the time. My next works were 'Paradise,' which was sold to a Mr. Spong, for seventy guineas, and 'The Expulsion,' which is in my own possession. My next painting, 'Clytie,' 1814, was sent to Mr. West, the President, for his inspection, and it was on this occasion that I first met Leslie, now so deservedly celebrated.

I shall never forget the urbane manner with which West introduced us, saying, 'that we must become acquainted, as young artists who, he prophesied, would reflect honor on their respective countries.'—Leslie immediately informed Allston, who resided in the same house with him, that he had met me.—Allston requested to be introduced, as he had felt a strong desire to know me from the time he had seen my 'Sadak,' but a sort of reserve had prevented his introducing himself, although he had several times taken up his pen to do so. Thus, twenty years ago, commenced a friendship which caused me deeply to regret Allston's departure for his native country, for I have rarely met a man whose cultivated and refined taste, combined with a mild, yet enthusiastic temper, and honorable mind, more excited my admiration and esteem.

It is somewhat singular, that my picture of 'Belshazzar's Feast,' originated in an argument with Allston. He was himself going to paint the subject, and was explaining his ideas, which appeared to me altogether wrong, and I gave him my conception; he then told me that there was a prize poem at Cambridge, written by T. S. Hughes, which exactly tallied with my notions, and advised me to read it. I did so, and determined on painting the picture. I was strongly dissuaded from this by many, among others, Leslie, who so entirely differed from my notions of the treatment, that he called on purpose, and spent part of a morning, in the vain endeavor of preventing my committing myself, and so injuring the reputation I was obtaining. This opposition only confirmed my intentions, and in 1821 I exhibited my picture. Allston has never seen it, but he sent from America to say, 'that he would not mind a walk of ten miles, over a quickest hedge, before breakfast, to see it.' This is something from a bad walker and worse riser. His own 'Belshazzar' was not completed for many years, not till very lately, I think."

NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

AUGUST 17—22, 1834.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE LIFE OF MOSES: BY G. T. BEDELL, D. D. Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia.

THE LIFE OF DAVID, KING OF ISRAEL: by the Author of 'Bible Sketches.'

ANNA ROSS; A STORY FOR CHILDREN: by the Author of 'Decision,' 'Father Clement,' &c.

A MAP OF JERUSALEM, compiled from Josephus and the Reports of Modern Travellers.—These four publications all proceed from the press of the American Sunday School Union in Philadelphia, and are to be had in this city at the Sunday School depository, 205 Broadway.

The titles of these little volumes explain their object sufficiently, save that of *Anna Ross*, and concerning it we may say, that it is the history of a little girl, made an orphan by the result of the battle of Waterloo, who, left to choose between living in comparative poverty with a pious uncle, or in splendor with a worldly one, elects after trial, and at ten years of age, the former. The power which those who have read *Father Clement* know to belong to its author, is abundantly exemplified in bringing about and accounting for this not quite probable choice.

THE HOUSE I LIVE IN, Part I: by WM. A. ALCOTT: Boston. LILLY, WAIT, COLMAN & HOLDEN.—This is an ingenious and well executed attempt to impart to children a knowledge of the structure of the house they live in—the human body—without exciting any disgust, and without resorting for explanation of what is said, to anything but the plates in the book itself. We are sure this will be a popular little volume, and as useful as popular; for it is not creditable to be so ignorant as very many are of that most ingenious constructed machine, the human frame.

TUTTI FRUTTI, by the author of the *Tour of a German Prince*; 1 vol.; New York, *Harper & Brothers*.—Attracted by the quaint title of this publication, borrowed, as we learn by the translator's introduction, "from the favorite ice of Italy," composed of many different fruits—it means literally "all the fruits"—and by the abounding puffs of the contemporary press, on its appearance among us, we certainly opened its pages with no little eagerness—only to close them, however, in disappointment. Instead of light, graceful, and *piquante* literature, or gossip, or trifling—as from the title we anticipated—it seems to us made up of the rejected fragments of a heavy common place book—the gleanings after the harvest. It is not that it does not contain things cleverly written; sensible and judicious, though not very original reflections on political matters; but that it in no wise realizes the expectations raised by a title which almost makes the mouth water. The Prince, we fear, who made so admirable a book upon England, has been betrayed by its popularity to accede to the solicitations of the booksellers to give them another work. At least we cannot otherwise explain the appearance of this one.

We select, as one of the best "fruits" of the collection, the following letter descriptive of Berlin and its society:

TO THE COUNTESS R***.—COPENHAGEN.
Berlin, Jan. 1st, 1832.
Patrie finis igne alieno luculentior.

In the present form of government of Prussia, there is undoubtedly much to be desired; the organized "bureaucracy" of her interior deserves much censure; her veiled political movements, the burthen of her extensive military establishment, which has become too oppressive for the strength and vigour of the nation to support, are evils which demand redress: but this state of things cannot remain long—by the action of some unexpected incident they will assume another and more improved

form, for in a nation where intelligence is so universally diffused, these, and similar defects, are of minor importance; when this intelligence exists, the happiness of man advances, even under a defective government, but without this holy fire the most perfect theory will be found ineffectual in its operations. Thus we may venture to hope that every reasonable ground of complaint will gradually and peaceably disappear, and so realize the wishes of all true lovers of rational liberty, who have nothing in common with the mad levellers of modern times. The signs of the times never deceive. May we not anticipate happier days for Germany? and is it not for us a proud idea that it may be reserved for Prussia to effect her regeneration?

But I forget, my dear cousin, that I am addressing an elegant and accomplished woman, who, instead of grave reflections and political discussions, expected to receive merely a hasty sketch of our manners and customs; but how is this possible, from a man who is already half a hermit, a miserable courtier, and worse than all, absolutely a "deceased," at least I have been so baptized by that fabricator of histories, the editor of the *Morgenblatt*.

However, I must fulfil my promise—so we will commence with the court: this is numerous, but its society consists chiefly of members of its own circle; in general, very few visitors and foreigners are invited to join the select coterie, with the exception of some Russians of high rank; foreigners of other nations are but little noticed, and seldom remain long in Berlin. There is still less attention shown to the nobility of the country, who occasionally visit the metropolis, thereby verifying the old adage, "No prophet is honored in his own country."

This is sincerely to be regretted, as by far more urbanity of manners, graceful freedom, and variety of tone, reign in the court, than in the most distinguished circles of the town; the ladies are assuredly among the most delightful and amiable of Berlin; and I merely suggest whether it would not, for their sakes, be expedient to introduce the etiquette of the old Spanish court, which, in obedience to its statutes, permitted those cavaliers who were captives to the charms of the court ladies, not only to remain uncovered in the presence of the monarch, but even to sit—it being most charitably supposed, that in the presence of so much loveliness, and engrossed by the intensity of their passion, they were incapable of giving their attention to the ceremonies of a court!

Whether the cavaliers of our court are as deeply susceptible to such a fascinating influence, I cannot venture to decide; but this I can with truth assert, that many of them are distinguished by the elegance of their manners, and their intellectual attainments. Where the highly talented Alexander von Humboldt is a lord of the bed-chamber, a court almost appears an academy; and in the Duke Charles of Mecklenburgh and the upper Court-marshal von Schilden, we have all that imagination can paint of genius and high birth united in their noblest forms.

If I may, without incurring the imputation of a flatterer from the modern heroes of equality, I will unhesitatingly assert, that those who occupy the first rank by birth, occupy it also by grace, beauty, virtue.

Although it is too much the prevailing spirit to yield implicit credence to every tale of ill which is circulated respecting the great ones of the earth; yet I have not imbibed it, neither do I belong to that class of cowardly slanderers who promulgate in foreign publications the most unfounded and malicious calumnies, such, for instance, as that the accession to the throne of our revered Crown Prince is an event to be dreaded by his future subjects; whereas, whoever is intimately acquainted with him must be familiar also with his noble patriotic feelings, with his anxiety for the prosperity of his country; and few modern princes are more opposed in principle to tyranny and oppression. He has even been accused of bigotry, which charge has originated solely in the circumstance that he has munificently bestowed favors upon persons who are notoriously of the devout class; and we may be assured, that this accusation is as unfounded as it is malicious.

That he is pious, humane, and a pattern of morality, is indisputable; these qualities have, it is well known, been construed by the enemies of peace and good order into bigotry; but I would desire no greater blessings for the nation than to see the sons of our nobles and citizens emulate the example of the sons of their king. I would wish them to imitate the high attainments in every branch of knowledge, and the copious general information of the Crown Prince; to possess the cool, temperate judgment, clear discernment, and truly honest German heart of

Prince William, and the brilliant virtues of Prince Charles, who is, to use the words of Shakespeare, "every inch a king."

Respect and reverence arrest my pen from attempting to expatiate on the excellent qualities of the princesses, and my enthusiastic admiration would be likewise a serious hindrance to the impartial discharge of my duty; but this I may safely assert, that our lovely and amiable princesses are equally to be envied for their domestic happiness, and admired for their beautiful example of virtue to the nation, upon whom the brightest rays of moral excellence beam from the royal family and the throne.

We will now descend a step, and take a hasty glance at the higher ranks of society, in which the first thing that arrests the eye of the observer is the absence of any cordial intercourse between them and the corps diplomatique, which has an unfavorable effect upon both: this is principally owing to the circumstance that, unless on a few public occasions, the members of the corps diplomatique are entirely excluded from the court of the sovereign.

Berlin is, generally speaking, destitute of any decided tone; fashion exercises but a feeble sway, and there is no individual subject of paramount importance to impart a determined character to society. There is neither political war, indeed, any other description of party feeling, which, it is well known, always animates conversation.

The total absence of luxury contributes also not a little to render society monotonous; in this respect both the natives and the corps diplomatique accord admirably with each other.* In fact, luxury is only found in the palaces of the royal family, but, as I have said before, their society is confined principally to their own circle.

The only recreation met with in society is cards; for as soon as the company have assembled and performed a few preliminary evolutions, they seat themselves in different conglomeration around card-tables, reminding the spectator of a large bowl of "churned milk." Conversations, with the exception of a very few houses, are unknown; perhaps our phlegmatic national temperament is not so well adapted to them as that of our mercurial neighbors the French; but where the two elements of solidity and brilliance have found an entrance the result is delightful, as the saloon of the Minister of Foreign Affairs will abundantly testify.

The most national and the most animated entertainments are the balls. During the carnival they are numerous, while the dancers themselves are both graceful and untiringly persevering.

Déjeuners à la fourchette, with balls, have lately become fashionable; they commence at eleven and end at sunset. These, in summer, are very agreeable, particularly when given in a charming garden; but entertainments of this description appear more congenial to England, where the guests assemble both in negligee and demi-toilet. Alas! such a summer-day's dream is not often practicable in this country, especially as enthusiastic admiration of the beauties of nature forms no part of education, that never-failing source of pure delight being but little prized. A young officer, to whom I was one day making an observation to this effect, answered, laughing, "You are perfectly correct, and I will give you an instance of it."

"Last year, as I was riding with my general to a review through one of the most bewitching valleys in the neighborhood of the Rhine, when the bright beams of the rising sun were beautifully gilding both the woods and hills, I burst into admiration at the glorious spectacle, and endeavored to make the general participate in my feelings."

"What are you saying?"

"His voice and manner being any thing but encouraging, I hesitatingly repeated my observation, when he harshly exclaimed—

"Zun Teufel! Young gentleman, think of your military duties, and do not tease me with your poetical ideas!"

Many of our young military officers are most wonderfully well informed; perfect oracles in their way! whose decisions are *sans appel*. I recently witnessed a very comic "qui-proquo." The amiable Frau Von B—— was reading a verse of Dante, from an admirable translation; one of the most fashiona-

* This was written in the beginning of the year 1832; since that time most of the corps diplomatique have been superseded by new members, whose superior taste has given society a more elegant tone. We will hope that their good example may be followed by the upper classes of society.—
[The Author.]

ble warriors in the salon demanded the name of the author? the lady answered, "My beloved Dante."

"Is it possible," cried the son of Mère, with astonishment, "I never could have believed that your tante (aunt) was equal to such a composition."

The errors of the old warriors are sometimes even more ridiculous, and their blunders are an endless source of merriment. When the present President of Columbia was in Berlin, about two years since, I accidentally overheard a conversation between him and a Prussian officer; instead of German, it was carried on in horribly bad French.

A picture of a battle led them to speak of the celebrated one of Waterloo.

"Most certainly," exclaimed Santander, "at that great battle, without the assistance of your immortal hero Platoff, Napoleon would not have been conquered."

The Prussian general smiled, politely rectified his mistake, and continued, saying, "But your campaigns are not less remarkable: for instance, what a march was that of Bolivar to Mexico and back, across the Tachimborasso—the short time in which it was effected is scarcely credible!"

"I beg pardon," said Santander, in his turn, half smiling; "you have made an error in some thousands of miles, for Bolivar was never engaged in war in Mexico, therefore he could not have come in collision with the Tachimborasso. Notwithstanding, our marches are really astonishing; in fact, our method of conducting war is entirely different from the European mode; our soldiers are able to support themselves for months without bread, meat, or spirits, living entirely on dried ox skins and water."

"Comment! monsieur!" cried our general, in his inimitable jargon, and with a voice and manner expressive of his greatest astonishment—"Comment! pas de bain? pas de poissons spirituels? pas même de Peau forte?"

"It required all my powers of self-command to preserve my character for politeness, when Monsieur Santander, not appearing to observe the errors of his friend, replied, with an air of the most important gravity,

"Non: rien de spirituel, monsieur, pas même de Peau forte!"

One of the amusements peculiar to Berlin, and in which are to be found assembled nearly all classes of society, is that termed the "Brühl'schen Ball," from the name of its founder, which thus bids fair for immortality. The gentlemen are attired in black, while the ladies select the gayest colors to decorate their pretty persons, which they sometimes adorn a little too lavishly; the entrée is absolutely forbidden to pantaloons, black cravats, and boots (in the redoute to dirty boots)—what an admirable precaution! It is rumored that the manager of the court theatre intends to distribute among the quadrilles a band of fancy dancers, in full costume, for the purpose of amusing the high and select assemblage.

The tournee of the supper table is excessively amusing, but somewhat dangerous, on account of the myriad of corks which fly from the champagne bottles in every direction! At the last of these balls I had the pleasure of visiting, I observed our good-humored prince, Albrecht, with his aid-de-camp, wandering from room to room unable to find seats. I could not forbear laughing at my friend C—, who exclaimed with enthusiasm, "This is what is termed an absolute monarchy, and yet the son of our king cannot obtain a seat at the supper table, because his good citizens have taken possession of them. A Constitutional Orleans would have fared better."

"Yes," replied I, "it is the wonder of foreigners that we all appear to form one family, the king and his people, the father and his children. On that account, thank God, we require no revolutions; let us be thankful for a sound body that does not require periodical blood-letting."

As to places of public resort, we have very few in Berlin, except the theatres and concerts. Yes, most truly, we have in addition the wooden booth in Tivoli! to which you are conducted by an allée dug in the earth, and where the half-decayed pine-trees exhibit the only appearance of vegetation.

Also the Elysium! erected in the sandy Zoological Gardens, where the secret has been discovered of adorning the superb salon in such a manner that the unexampled mixture of colors acts upon the beholders like ipsecuanha: these, with the colosseum of colossal vulgarity, are the favorite places of amusement. I have been informed that even the noble Casino has died of a decline.

Music is much admired and cultivated in Berlin: the Moser Quartett concerts are particularly dis-

tinguished, where the chef-d'œuvre of the best masters are performed with a full orchestra, in the most masterly style.

Last winter I once more visited Berlin, when I became acquainted with the representative of the St. Simonians. One morning he wrote to Fraulein S—, requesting to know if it was really true that Beethoven was to sing that evening? the lady replied very gravely, that she did not consider it probable, as a cold damp grave was a most likely place to produce such a hoarseness as would preclude the possibility of singing!

I also had the pleasure of again meeting my honorable friend, the old general of Waterloo; he bitterly complained of the intense cold, and of the deep snow that had fallen, and assured me, (in his matchless French,) "qu'en entrant plusieurs grands flacons de neige étaient venus lui tomber sur le nez."

I shall dedicate a portion of my next letter to the theatre; for the present I must conclude, or I shall exhaust all that I have in reserve on our interesting Berlin.—Adieu.

A DIGEST OF THE EXISTING COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAVE INTERCOURSE, AS FAR AS THEY CAN BE ASCERTAINED. Washington: F. P. BLAIR. 1833.—This is a large octavo volume, of more than 700 pp. and is only the first of a series, to be "prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of 3d March, 1833." In this volume, we have the regulations of Great Britain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Prussia, the Hanse towns, Denmark, New Granada, the Two Sicilies, and Mexico. This Digest, the third that has been prepared within fifteen years—there was one in 1819, and another in 1824—has been executed, so far as it goes, by a very competent person, J. Spear Smith, Esq. of Baltimore, and includes a great deal of very valuable information, particularly in relation to Great Britain, whose regulations of commerce and navigation occupy more than one-third of the volume.

THE COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY BIBLE: edited by the Rev. WM. JENKS, D. D., Pastor of the Green street Church, Boston. Brattleborough, Vt. FESSENDEN & Co. Boston, SHATTUCK & Co.—We have not seen from the American press, a work superior to this, in its mechanical execution and materials. The type, the paper, and the printing, are excellent.

The volume is a large royal octavo, and comprises the four gospels only, so that four or five more of equal size, will be requisite to complete the publication. The text is printed in a clear legible type, on the left hand of the page; and it is accompanied and surrounded in a smaller type, with observations and notes explanatory, historical, and critical, by Henry, Scott, Doddridge, Adam Clarke, Calmet, Bloomfield, and many others—"the whole designed to be a digest and combination of the advantages of the best Bible Commentaries, conveniently arranged for family and private reading, and at the same time particularly adapted to the wants of Sabbath School Teachers and Bible Classes."

The preparing and editing this publication is a work of immense labor and expense; and devoted, as these are, to the elucidation of the Book of Books, it may be reasonably inferred that in this Christian country they will reap an abundant reward.

BICKNELL'S GOLD COIN CHART.—This essential, though not very portable, description of all sorts of gold coins, may be had of J. A. Goodman & Co., Brokers, 34 Wall street.

It is, we are assured in a note from Mr. Bicknell, "compiled with much care and attention, and may be relied upon as correct."

It gives the name of every piece of gold coin in the world; the exact weight, the assay and the present value in the United States.

ESSAY ON THE INTEREST OF MONEY AND THE POLICY OF LAWS AGAINST USURY. By THOS. R. DEW,

Professor of Political Economy, &c. at William and Mary.—This Essay, as we learn from the introduction, "comprises the substance of two Lectures, much enlarged," which the Professor had delivered to his class. It is worthy of general circulation in this country, of all others, the one most injured in its enterprise and industry by the shackles of Usury Laws. We make a single extract from the Essay, which will shew its general views and execution:

Pernicious Influences of the Usury Laws.—We assert, and the assertion requires no proof, that the usury laws are unjust and unequal in their operations, restraining the holders of a particular species of capital from employing it in the most lucrative manner, whilst the holders of other species of capital are left in the enjoyment of perfect liberty. The owner of lands and slaves may take what rent and hire he pleases—the merchant is not restrained as to his gains, nor the manufacturer as to his profits. Why then should the money holder be prevented from taking the interest which the borrower is willing to give? Is it because the money holders are vicious, selfish beings, whom it is the policy of the laws to suppress and discountenance? I apprehend not.—Widows, orphans, the defenceless and helpless are often the money holders. When a father dies, to whom does he leave his money? Most frequently to the invalid son, or the exposed and defenceless daughter. To his sons who are fitted for action on the great theatre of life, he gives other kinds of property which require more skill and care to manage them. The salaried men and all the functionaries of society are to be ranked among the money holders. Are these classes of such a character as to require the strong hand of legislation to correct their malpractices? Certainly not. As a class, I should say the money lenders are generally speaking, the most harmless and defenceless, or the most talented and respectable members of society. Is it because money is a commodity *sui generis*, the holder of which is enabled by its means to take what interest he pleases, the borrower being obliged to give it? There are many, I believe, who absurdly entertain this opinion—who really believe that money is in the economical world what the superstitious believe the witches to be in the physical, a something not bound down and governed by the laws of gravity and cohesion—by the laws of supply and demand, but as possessing an active principle of its own, a sort of *vis insita*, of the most dangerous character, not only not governed by the ordinary laws of nature, but capable by its own energy, of resisting and deranging them. Those who entertain such an opinion however, either do not or cannot understand the nature of the circulating medium, and the laws which regulate the rate of interest. Interest, like the price of every thing, is determined in the market, by a struggle between the borrower and lender; the former of course wishing to fix it as low as possible, while the latter would make it as high as possible. When profits are high, or much is to be made by the use of capital, or the risk is great, more will be demanded on the one side and conceded on the other, than when the reverse is the case. Capitalist competes with capitalist, as well as borrower with borrower: where much is to be made by money, much will be given; where little is to be made, little will be given. Hence in the new states of our confederacy, interest is much higher than in the old, because more can be made by the use of money. In Alabama for example, eight per cent. interest may be legally taken, in Mississippi ten, in Louisiana ten—and it is believed these rates are generally rather below the the marketable rate of interest in those new states: whereas in all the old states, with the exception of New York, South Carolina and Georgia, six per cent. is the legal rate, and perhaps in most cases nearly coincident with the average market interest.

The interest of money, it must be remembered, does not depend on the quantity of money in the country, but upon the whole quantity of capital, (of which money is one, and by no means the most valuable item,) compared with the channels of profitable investment. As I have already said, when money is borrowed, it is not the money, but the money's worth which is wanted. The merchant wants goods, the agriculturist new lands, or improvement of old land; the manufacturer wants machines and raw materials; the lawyer wants education and professional skill. They borrow money for these several purposes; and the rate which they are willing to give does not depend on the quantity of money in the country, but on the gains which the merchant, the manufacturer, and the agriculturist, expect to make on their goods, on their manufactures, on their land, and upon the emoluments and reputation which the

lawyer and doctor have in prospect. Money is merely the agent for the circulation of capital generally. If money is scarce, its value rises; if too redundant, it falls; and the rate of interest is never permanently affected by its high or low value. If \$50 be worth to-day as much as \$100 was yesterday, \$3 on the \$50 will be worth just the same as \$6 on the \$100. The only effect produced on interest is while the change in value is taking place. Thus, let us suppose the banks begin to over issue; there is consequently an increased facility of borrowing, which may lower interest temporarily; then an appreciation of prices ensues, and so soon as prices become stationary, interest rises to the rate which is determined by profits and risk.

So far from there being any reason for restraining the rate of interest, there are some reasons why it is better regulated by the laws of trade and the influence of public opinion than perhaps any thing which can possibly be mentioned in the whole catalogue of commercial transactions. First: Money being the universal measure of value, is better known, its agency in the hands of individuals better understood, than any other species of property whatever. Second: Great concentration of value in small bulk renders it the most transferable of commodities, and consequently it passes more rapidly from places where it is redundant to those where it is deficient, than any commodity we know of. From this cause it is, that competition among capitalists is more certain to keep down the hire of money to a fair proportion to profits and risk, than any other species of hire whatever. You cannot carry lands and houses from one section to another, to keep down rents; manufacturing establishments are incapable of locomotion, and therefore the exorbitant profits of one are slowly corrected by another: labor moves so sluggishly from district to district, that Smith pronounced man the most immovable of lumber. Hence the slowness with which the equilibrium is restored in the labor market. But money passes from section to section with all the rapidity of the mail and the steamboat. Is there a great demand here for it to-day, while there is a relative redundancy elsewhere?—The easy transference of it from place to place, will quickly restore the equilibrium. If A, a monied man, charges too high an interest in proportion to profit and risk, B, another monied man in the same neighborhood will find it to his interest to take less; and if neither will take a fair rate, capital will speedily flow in from other quarters, and relieve the pressure. At this moment, large amounts in specie are pouring into the United States, in consequence of the money pressure; and no doubt if public confidence could be suddenly restored, we should be found to have a greatly redundant circulating medium.

Hires, rents, interest and prices of all descriptions, are determined by the ratio of the supply to the demand.

A PLAIN TREATISE ON CHOLERA: by Dr. Ralph, of Edinburgh, &c. New York.—We find this treatise upon our table, and announce it accordingly; but as it is against our practice in Cholera times to read Cholera books, or to recommend the reading of them to others, we content ourselves with the mere announcement of it.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER—devoted to every department of Literature and the Arts. No. 1. Richmond, Va. T. W. WHITE.—We receive with pleasure this first number of a Southern magazine, to be published semi-monthly. There is so much that is peculiar in the condition of Southern society, so much that is inspiring in the history and memoirs of Virginia in particular, and so large a class comparatively of educated men in that region of our country, who are not working-men, and therefore have the more leisure for literary efforts, that we are sure, if they will only put themselves forth, that a very attractive miscellany would result from their labors. The number before us is of good promise. We have only room, however, to take from it the following translation from Voltaire:

The Consoled.—The Great philosopher, Citophilus, said one day to a justly disconsolate lady—"Madam, an English Queen, a daughter of the great Henry IV. was no less unhappy than you are. She was driven from her kingdom: she narrowly escaped death in a storm at sea; she beheld her royal husband perish on the scaffold." "I am sorry for her," said the lady—and fell a weeping at her own misfortunes.

"But," said Citophilus, "remember Mary Stuart. She was very becomingly in love with a gallant musician, with a fine tenor voice. Her husband slew the musician before her face: and then her good friend and relation, Elizabeth, who called herself the Virgin Queen, had her beheaded on a scaffold hung with black, after an imprisonment of eighteen years."—"That was very cruel," replied the lady—and she plunged again into sorrow.

"You have perhaps heard," said her comforter, "of the fair Jane of Naples, who was taken prisoner and strangled?" "I have a confused recollection of her," said the afflicted one.

"I must tell you," added the other, "the fate of a Queen, who, within my own time, was dethroned by night, and died in a desert island." "I know all that story," answered the lady.

"Well then, I will inform you of what befel a great princess, whom I taught philosophy. She had a lover, as all great and handsome princesses have. Her father once entered her chamber, surprised the lover, whose features were all on fire, and whose eye sparkled like a diamond: she, too, had a most lovely complexion. The young gentleman's look so displeased the father, that he administered to him the most enormous box on the ear, ever given in that country. The lover seized a pair of tongs, and broke the old gentleman's head: which was cured with difficulty, and still carries the scar. The nymph, in despair, sprang through the window; and dislocated her foot in such a way, that she to this day limps perceptibly, through her mien is otherwise admirable. The lover was condemned to die, for having broken the head of a puissant monarch. You may judge the condition of the princess, when her lover was led forth to be hanged. I saw her during her long imprisonment: she could speak of nothing but her afflictions."

"Then why would you not have me brood over mine?" said the lady. "Because," said the philosopher, "you ought not to brood over them; and because, so many great ladies having been so miserable, it ill becomes you to despair. Think of Hecuba, of Niobe." "Ah!" said the lady, if I had lived in their time, or in that of all your fine princesses, and you, to comfort them, had told them my misfortunes, do you think they would have listened to you?"

The next day, the philosopher lost his only son; and was on the point of dying with grief. The lady had a list prepared, of all the kings who had lost their children, and carried it to the philosopher: he read it, found it correct, and wept on, as much as ever. Three months after, they met again; and were surprised to find each other cheerful and gay. They caused a handsome statue to be reared to time, with this inscription: "TO THE GREAT CONSOLER."

A MAP OF THE RAILROADS AND CANALS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, accompanied with a concise description of each. New York: OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD JOURNAL.—We scarcely know any publication so well calculated as this to exhibit at a glance the vigorous and successful enterprise of the United States in the career of internal improvements. It will too astonish many persons to find how much has been already completed in this career, and how much more is in a train of accomplishment. The lines are distinguished on the map, of enterprises contemplated, commenced, and finished—so that it may be seen at once what the actual state of each work is. There about 70 pages of letter press, which furnish a brief and accurate description of each road or canal; the whole bound up in a little pocket volume.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, beautifully printed in gold letters on stiff paper, so as to admit of being framed, has been sent forth from the Xylographic press of Messrs. Wright & Durand, Maiden lane.

THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1835—is another publication, of which the notice may appropriately follow that of the *Declaration of Independence*, between which great event, and the name and principles of Whigs, the association is inseparable.

This Whig Almanac, which besides all the usual information of an almanac, has some very good Whig sentiments in the shape of aphorisms, extracts from Whig speeches, &c. may be had of J. & C. Strong, 150 Houston street.

The *Memoirs of M. de Chateaubriand*—of which the publication is to be deferred till after his death—are referred to and described by himself, in what he calls a *Testamentary Preface*—which, however, he publishes while yet alive; and of which a very good translation will be found in our columns to-day.

The singular and varied life of this soldier, poet, traveller, and statesman, recorded in his sparkling and antithetical style, and with his simple and almost unconscious egotism, will constitute a most attractive work. The *Testamentary Preface* of itself affords a good foretaste of the book.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.]
MEMOIRS OF M. DE CHATEAUBRIAND.
Testamentary Preface.

PARIS, AUG. 1832.

As it is impossible for me to foresee the hour of my dissolution, and as, at my advanced age, the days of man are days of grace, or rather days of pain, I intend to explain myself on the subject of a work undertaken, to cheer the gloom of those last hours of a man's life, which no one values or knows how to employ.

The *Memoirs* at the head of which this preface will be placed, embrace the whole course of my life. They were begun in 1811, and continue up to this time. I have sketched, and will fill up more accurately, the history of my childhood, my education, my youth, my entering the army, my arrival at Paris, presentation to Louis XVI, the beginning of the Revolution, my voyages to America, my return to Europe, my emigration to Germany, and to England, my return to France under the Consulate, my occupations, and my writings, during the Imperial sway, my visit to Jerusalem, my occupations, and my writings under the Restoration; finally, the complete history of that Restoration, and its fall.

I have seen and known all the men who have played any distinguished part in my day, either in my own country or in others, from Washington, to Napoleon, from Louis XVIII to Alexander, from Pius VII to Gregory XVI, from Fox, Burke, Pitt, Sheridan, Londonderry, Capo d'Istria, to Mallesherbes, Mirabeau, &c. from Nelson, Bolivar, Mehemet, the Egyptian Pacha, to Suffern, Bougainville, La Perouse, Moreau, &c. I formed one of a Triumvirate, without precedent among nations; three poets of opposite interests and countries were at the same time at the head of foreign affairs, Mr. Canning, in England, I, in France, and Martinez de la Rosa, in Spain.

I have successively journeyed through the idle years of my youth, and the busy years of the Republican era, the splendid pageant of Buonaparte, and the reign of the legitimates.

I have explored the seas of the old and the new world, and trodden the soil of the four quarters of the world: after having encamped under the hut of the Iroquois, the tent of the Arab, in the wigwags of the Hurons; among the ruins of Athens, of Jerusalem, of Memphis, of Carthage, of Grenada; among the Greeks, the Turks, the Moors; among forests and ruins; after wearing the bearskin of the savage, the silk caftan of the Mameluke; after enduring poverty, hunger, thirst, and toil; I have assisted as Minister and Ambassador, covered with gold, glittering with ribbons and orders, at the feasts of Princes and Princesses, to return to poverty, and breathe the air of a prison.

I have been intimately connected with a number of celebrated persons in the army, the church, politics, the bar, the arts and sciences; I have immense materials, more than four thousand private letters, the diplomatic correspondence of my various embassies, and of my proceedings as Minister of Foreign Affairs, among which are some papers of my own hitherto never known; I have borne alternately the musket of a soldier, the staff of a traveller, the scrip of a pilgrim; as a mariner my fate has shifted like my sail, and, halcyon like, I built my nest upon the waters.

I have had much to do both with war and peace; I have signed treaties and protocols, and published, as I journeyed on, numerous works; I have been initiated in the secrets of parties, of courts, of state; I have viewed closely the greatest misfortunes and the greatest men; I have assisted at sieges, at congresses, conclaves, and at the putting up and pulling down of thrones; I have myself been an object of history, and I could have written it, and my solitary, dreaming, poetical life, glided on amid this world of realities, of catastrophes, of tumult, of noise, with the sons of my dreams, *Chactas, René, Eudora, Al-*

cubmet, and with the daughters of my fancy *Attala*, *Amelia*, *Clanca*, *Celléda*, *Bymodoce*—forming part, yet without the pale of, my age, I perhaps exerted over it without knowing or seeking for it a triple influence, religious, political, and literary.

I have only round me now four or five contemporaries of a long lived fame. Alfieri, Canova, Monti, have passed away. Of that bright galaxy, Italy retains only Piedmonte, and Manzoni. Pellico sighed away his best years in the dungeons of Spielberg. The genius of the country of Dante is doomed to silence, or forced to languish in a foreign land. Lord Byron and Mr. Canning died young. Walter Scott seems about to follow; Goethe, covered with years and glory, has sunk into the tomb. France has none left of that glorious age; she is beginning a new era, while I remain to bury my age, like the old priest at the storming of Beziers, who was to ring the bell to announce the fall of the last citizen, before he himself died.

When death drops the curtain behind me and the world, it will be found that my drama contains three acts. From my early youth until 1800 I was a soldier and a traveller; from 1800 until 1814, under the Consulate and the Empire, my life was a literary one; from the Restoration until the present day my life has been a political one. In my three successive careers, I imposed upon myself a great work.—As a traveller, I aspired to the discovery of the polar regions; as a literary man, I endeavored to re-establish religion upon its own ruins; as a statesman, I endeavored to give to the people the true representative monarchical system, with its various privileges. I at least helped to conquer that which is worth them all, which does away the need of a constitution—the liberty of the press. If I often failed in my undertakings, it was the fault of my destiny. The foreigners who succeeded in their designs, were seconded by fortune; they had powerful friends and a quiet country to back them: I was not so fortunate.

Of all the modern French writers of my day, I am the only one whose life and travels at all assimilate. Traveller, soldier, poet, legislator; it was among forests that I sang of forests, on board ship that I described the ocean, in exile that I learned what exile meant, in courts, public affairs and conclaves that I studied princes, politics, laws and history. The orators of Rome and Greece mingled with the current of public affairs, and shared its fate. In Italy and Spain, at the time of the middle ages, the very first geniuses of the country participated in all the public feelings and actions. What noble but stormy times were those of Dante, Tasso, Camoens, Ercillo and Cervantes.

In France our ancient poets and historians wrote amid the tumult of battles and the weariness of pilgrimages. Thibault, Count of Champagne, Villehardouin, and Joinville, borrowed from the incidents of their times materials for their romances. Froissard sought for history on the highways, and learnt it of the *Chevaliers* and *Abbes* with whom he met and journeyed. But dating from the reign of Francis the 1st., our writers have been recluses, whose talents might express the spirit, but not the facts, of the age.

If I am destined to live, I will represent in my person what will be represented in my memoirs, the principles, the ideas, the events, the catastrophes, the *epopes* of my age, for I have seen the beginning and the end of a world, and the differing characteristics of this beginning and end often mingle together in my opinions. I found myself between the two ages, as if at the confluence of two large streams; I plunged into their troubled waters, leaving with regret the old shore which gave me birth, and swimming with high raised hopes towards that unknown strand where lands each new generation.

These memoirs, divided in books and parts, have been written at different times, and in different places; these sections naturally require a sort of prologue, which recalls the events that have occurred since the last dates, and notifies where I again take up the thread of my discourse. The various events and the changing destinies of life, are thus strangely mingled together. It sometimes happens that amid my prosperity I am forced to speak of days of misery, and that again in the midst of grief and tribulation, I am carried back by circumstances to my bright days of happiness.

The different feelings of my different ages, my youth mingling with my old age, the gravity of my experienced manhood clouding the sunshine of my lighter years, the rays of my sun from its rising to its setting crossing each other like the scattered rays of my own life, give a sort of indescribable unity to my whole work. My cradle partakes of the nature of my tomb, my tomb of that of my cradle; my sufferings become pleasures, my pleasures pain;

and no one can tell whether these memoirs were the offspring of a young or an old head.

I do not say this to praise myself; for I do not well know whether it is praise-worthy; I only state what is true; what has happened without my knowledge, was owing to the inconstancy of the storms which have assailed my bark, and which often have left me no place where to write this or that paragraph, but the very rock which has caused my shipwreck.

I have revised these memoirs with a sort of paternal affection. I should like to call upon the dead to correct the proof sheet. The dead go quickly.

The notes which accompany the memoirs are of three different kinds. The first, which are put at the end of the book, contain the illustrations and justifications. The second, at the bottom of the pages, refer to the actual time at which the memoirs were written. The third, also at the bottom of the pages, have been added since the memoirs were written, and bear the date of the time and place at which they were penned. One or two years of perfect quiet, in some obscure corner of the earth, would enable me to finish these memoirs; but I have never been perfectly quiet, except during the nine months I slept in my mother's bosom; and I suppose I shall never find that repose again until I am in the bosom of our common mother, the earth.

Several of my friends have urged me, even now, to publish my history; but I could not accede to their request. In the first place, I should, in spite of myself, in that case, be less frank and explicit; and secondly, I have always supposed that I wrote as if seated in my coffin. From that circumstance my work has received a sort of religious coloring, which I could not alter without prejudice to the book; it would grieve me to hush that voice from the tomb, which pervades the whole of my memoirs.

It will not, I hope, be thought strange, that I retain some natural weakness, and that I am anxious concerning the fate of the poor orphan which I shall leave behind me on the earth. If Minos thought I had suffered enough in this world to be at least in the other a happy shade, and would grant me a beam of light from the Elysian Fields to gild my last picture, it would at least make the faults of the painter less glaring. Life does not suit me; perhaps Death will do better.

SUMMARY.

Tributes to the character and services of private men, are rare; and therefore, possibly the more valuable. A recent instance of one of these, should be generally commemorated.

A number of most respectable citizens of Philadelphia have presented to the veteran philanthropist, *Mathew Carey*, a service of plate, in testimony of their respect. In their letter accompanying it, they say,

"They have long witnessed the unwearied efforts with which every scheme of private benevolence, and every plan of public improvement, have found in you a zealous and disinterested advocate: and deem your whole career in life an encouraging example, by the imitation of which, without the aid of official station or political power, every private citizen may become a public benefactor."

The following is the inscription on the plate:

To
MATHEW CAREY,
From his sincere friends, as a
Testimonial of their gratitude
For his public services,
And their
Esteem for his private virtues.
July 4, 1834.

The first steam vessel under the British flag, arrived at this port last week, from Halifax via Boston. Her name is the "*Cape Breton*, of London." Her agent, we understand, has been in the city some days, on business connected with the Mining Company of Cape Breton.

Steamboat Burnt.—The steamboat *Walter Raleigh*, Capt. Gardiner, on her way from Elizabeth City (N. C.) to Charleston, was discovered to be on fire in the hold, on Tuesday night of last week, Georgetown light bearing S. by W. distance 12 miles. In about five minutes after the fire was discovered, the flames had spread so rapidly that those on board, ten in number, were compelled to abandon the vessel and take to the boat, when they were fortunately picked up by the schooner *Rice Plant*, from Georgetown, and carried into Charleston.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

On Tuesday a fatal accident occurred at Brighton, where the Railroad passes under the bridge, and where the cars usually stop for passengers. Mr. R. M. Bouton, a respectable mechanist of this city, and his wife, came to the place before the storm began, for the purpose of taking seats in the cars on their return to the city. While they were waiting for the cars the shower came on, accompanied with a violent wind. They retreated from the platform provided for facilitating the ascent to the cars, to the opposite side of the Railroad, where they were partially sheltered from the wind and rain, by the abutment of the bridge. The engineer on approaching the place, slackened his pace as usual, but as soon as he came in sight of the platform, perceiving no person there, and presuming that there were no passengers to get into the cars, he again let on the steam and proceeded without interrupting his course. In the mean time Mrs. Bouton, who was standing between her husband and another gentleman, covered by a Buffalo's skin, which they held over them, did not perceive the approach of the engine until it approached very near them. She immediately darted from between her companions, for the purpose of reaching the platform, on the other side of the Railroad when she was knocked down by the engine, which passed directly over her. She fell between the wheels, and was so crushed beneath the lower part of the engine, that her death must have been instantaneous.

Another Railroad Accident.—The Locomotive E. L. Miller, while on her way to town on Saturday last, and when within 52 miles of the city, the axle-tree of the Tender broke, and coming in contact with the Road, tore it up for a distance of about 150 feet, and threw the Passenger Cars off. The only personal injury sustained was the dislocation of the shoulder of one gentleman. The Locomotive was not at all damaged, but arrived at the Depository yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, with the passengers, among whom was the gentleman that met with the injury, he having experienced as little inconvenience from its effects, as is usual under such circumstances.—[Charleston Courier.]

Casualty.—Last Thursday afternoon, as a canal boat was passing under Genesee street bridge in Utica, a little girl, about ten years old was discovered on the deck, and on being warned to escape, fled in the direction of the bridge, with which she came in contact, and was knocked down. Her head falling between the bridge and a small cask, was dreadfully mangled, and her death was almost instantaneous.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO AT UTICA.—A slip from the office of the Utica Observer, dated the 15th instant, furnishes us with the following account of a violent and destructive tornado at that place:

"Our city was visited yesterday by one of the severest and most appalling thunder storms, accompanied by a complete hurricane of wind, hail and rain, ever experienced by our inhabitants. The storm came up suddenly at half past 4 P. M. and lasted about ten minutes. For a few minutes it seemed as if nothing could withstand its fury. Dry good boxes and awnings in Genesee street were seen flying in the air like the fallen leaves of Autumn; horses were frightened and carriages upset—indeed the whole mass of earthly things appeared to be moving and yielding to its mighty power. The storm abated and the destruction which was so fearfully going on was fortunately terminated. Our streets were flooded with water; and thousands of panes of glass have been destroyed by the force and magnitude of the hail. Throughout the whole extent of damage and destruction of property, however, we are happy to state, no lives were lost, nor any person, surprising as the fact may be, materially injured. Of the amount of damage it is impossible for us to form a correct estimate; probably it will exceed 25 thousand dollars.

The destruction of property has been great, and seems to have been more particularly confined to that portion of our city lying on the highest ground.

NAMES.—A writer in the Illinois Pioneer says, that the following nick-names have been adopted to distinguish the citizens of the following states:—

In Kentucky, they're call'd Corn-Crackers,
Ohio, Buckeyes,
Indiana, Hoosiers,
Illinois, Suckers,
Missouri, Fukes,
Michigan, T. Wolverines.
The Yankees are called Els.

[From the National Gazette.]

An effort was recently made in Paris before the *Tribunal de Premiere Instance*, to deprive Mr. Adrian Hope, a son of the opulent Dutch banker, of the management of his fortune, on the score of unsoundness of mind. The parties who instituted the process, were his mother and step-father, M. and Mad. Berthieux. Among the questions asked him to test his sanity, was one requiring him to tell how many bushels are contained in a *seilen*, which he could not answer; but it turned out that no one in the court was able to give a correct reply. On this discovery, considerable laughter was produced by a voice exclaiming, that they should all be declared lunatics. The advocate of the defendant insisted upon the insufficiency of the evidence against his client, and asserted that the suit had been brought by Mr. Berthieux in revenge for the other having thrown off his authority and taken from him the direction of an extensive property. It was finally decided that although there was no adequate reason to justify a declaration of lunacy, the proofs of Mr. Hope's incapacity to manage his affairs were strong enough to authorize the nominating of a guardian.

Poor Adrian Hope, we knew him well, long years ago, in the brilliant promise of his early life, when fortune, genius, and a noble nature, bade fair to make his career one of unmingled honor and usefulness. We knew too that mother—*marâtre* rather—who even then persecuted and embittered the bright days of her brighter son, and who too soon succeeded in estranging him from his family, though she could not deprive him of his inheritance.

Adrian Hope is the youngest son of Williams Hope, who was for many years at the head of the famous house of Hope & Co. of Amsterdam. His father, in dying, left to the elder son, Henry, who labored under some taint of hereditary insanity, a larger share of fortune than to Adrian; but the share of Adrian, curtailed as it was, was yet princely. After residing for a while in Sweden, as the *Chargé d'Affaires* of Holland, Adrian went to Paris, and there, for many years, he has, we have long known with pain, been wasting himself and his means in the inglorious dissipations of that capital. The catastrophe which has fallen on many of his name before, now seems to have overtaken him.

Letters received at Washington from the West, mention that the regiment of Dragoons, which some weeks ago left Fort Gibson on an excursion into the interior, had been heard from as late as the 3d of July, at which time they had reached a point on the False Washita, 120 miles above Fort Towson.

The Governor of Connecticut has designated the first Monday in October for the choice of three members of Congress, to supply the places of Messrs. Foot, Ellsworth and Huntington.

Messrs. Foot and Huntington have been appointed Judges; Mr. Ellsworth returns to the bar. They have all deserved well of their state and country, and may we trust have, not less worthy successors.

March of Intellect at Rome.—I went the other day to the Church of the Gesù, and heard a priest discourse, very much to his auditors' comfort, about the best means of eluding justice, and not less to his own, being well defended at both ends by a black square cap and an arm-chair. You may form some idea of the state of illumination in which the people are here, just under the sky-light of holy Mother Church, when I tell you of what the discourse consisted. A relation of three miracles (no doubt by the way of hints for use to the audience) which rescued as many convicts from the secular arm. I noted down the last two. One was of a prisoner whose chains fell off at his prayer, (so the priest averred, but did not say whether or not by the aid of a file, and for whom a double door flew open, of its own accord necessarily (as we know how delicate convicts are about injuring the carpentry of a jail-house.) The other was of a tough subject, who broke the rope which had hanged "so many before him" (what an Epicurean!)—with a brand new one to boot—upon which the mob shouted, a miracle! and the probationer was let loose, either on account of the strength of his neck or his piety. Much stress was properly laid on the second rope being brand new ("tut'z nuovo—fune buonissima e fortissima") and complete satisfaction with the discourse was painted in every visage, especially that of the preacher.—Thus proceeds the March of Intellect at Rome.—[Letter from Rome, in the Athenæum.]

The following is the conclusion of the visit, by the American Commissioners, to the Grand Pawnees.

The writer tells us in a private note, that "the account of the Council is not as full as might be, owing to the loss of some of his notes." It will, however, be found very interesting.

We observe that several journals have ascribed these sketches to Washington Irving, and the Baltimore American, in particular, publishes the last under that gentleman's name. Much as we are persuaded the real author must be flattered by this mistake, yet it is only just to him—whom we are not permitted to name—to say, that Mr. Washington Irving is not the writer of these sketches.

INDIAN SKETCHES, No. III.—Continued from Aug. 1.

GRAND PAWNEE COUNCIL.

The second day after our arrival among the Pawnees was appointed for holding the Council. It was a fine frosty morning; the sun rose like a huge ball of crimson over the tops of the low hills, pouring a flood of lurid light upon the dancing waters of the Platte, gemming with a thousand rainbow tints the sparkling frost beads that glittered upon the tall withering grass of the prairie, and casting a dull, red glare upon the dead trunks of the island trees, which leaned over the stream, reflecting their gnarled and twisted limbs in the broad mirror of the still water, which rested under the lee of the islands.

A number of us had left the lodge early in the morning, and were slowly strolling towards the banks of the Platte. The village was lone and still, save the gaunt, sinewy forms of the Indian wolf dogs, who were prowling through the town in search of food. The savages had not yet left their lairs, except one or two solitary figures, which were here and there seen: huddled in their robes, and hurrying swiftly forward to their abodes, to give information to their dusky inmates that the strangers were stirring, and were then passing through the town. Occasionally as we passed the dark, funnel-like mouth of the dwellings, the half of a face might be seen, cautiously looking out from the low covered passage, which lead to the inner door of their lodges; and after staring for an instant at the party, vanishing into the interior to call out the rest of the inhabitants.

We had not proceeded far, before about a dozen half-starved Indian wolf dogs had collected together at our heels, occasionally raising their nostrils and baring their long white fangs just sufficiently to give vent to the deep ill-natured growl which came rumbling up from their chests—while their green flashing eyes, their long bristling hair, and their tails stiffly extended, as they slowly stalked after us, convinced us they waited only for the slightest appearance of fear on our part to commence an attack, and at the same time plainly showed that however welcome our appearance might be to the Indians themselves, there were still some members of the village who did not participate in the general feeling of joy.

In spite, however, of this show of ill will, we continued our walk until we reached the Platte, where we seated ourselves upon the body of a dead tree which lay prostrate on the bank of the river.

In the meantime the Indians, who had received intelligence of our movements, began to edge towards the stream, the children came running openly and in droves around us, while the old men and warriors carelessly sauntered along towards the water, and came down upon us as if by accident, while others even more retiring than these, crouched down in the long grass, creeping stealthily to the spot, until at length every stump concealed a painted form, and every bush was alive with the curious face of the inhabitants of the town, who had stolen from their homes to gaze upon their visitors.

Nearest to us was a tall thin Indian, clad in an old worn out Buffalo robe; there was a "gallows bird" look about him—no doubt some prodigal son disinherited by a crusty old curmudgeon father—he was standing with his back half turned towards us, and his face turned away, apparently gazing up the river, the very attitude to "give the lie" to his eyes, which were convulsively straining towards us from the corner of their sockets, and scanning our every movement with an intense and eager curiosity.

At length one of the party anxious to gain some information respecting the disposition of our horses, beckoned him forward: this was a signal for all the rest, who came trooping up from all quarters, to gratify their curiosity, under the pretence of giving information; and upon every sign made by us, about twenty tongues gabbled off their answers, at a rate not altogether intelligible, especially to persons most

profoundly ignorant of every syllable of their language.

After spending about half an hour upon the banks, and finding that nothing was to be gained in the way of information from them, we turned off in the direction of the village.

The town, which we had left silent and apparently desolate, was now humming with life; the warriors had collected around in small knots of five and six, and by their vehement gestures were apparently engaged in earnest conversation—the children were rolling and tumbling in the dirt—the squaws were busily engaged in bringing from their lodges large leather sacks of shelled corn—others were spreading it out to dry upon the leather of their buffalo skin tents, which had been stretched out upon the ground for that purpose—some were busily engaged in cleansing from it the decayed kernels and packing it up in small sacks of a whitish undressed leather, resembling parchment, and others were employed in depositing these in their each-holes,* for a winter's store.

In another direction, at a distance from the village, a band of Indian females were slowly wending their way along the top of one of the low prairie ridges, to their daily labor in the small plantations of corn, which are scattered in every direction around the village wherever a spot of rich black soil gives promise of a bountiful harvest; some of these are as far as eight miles distant from the town.

There is a fearful uncertainty hanging around the lives of these females. At the rising of the sun they depart to their toil, often to never to return, being constantly exposed to the attacks of lurking bands of hostile tribes, which steal down upon their villages, cutting off indiscriminately, man, woman or child, that happen to fall in their grasp, and disappearing with equal silence and celerity; their presence being unknown until the long absence of a friend or a mutilated body found sometimes after the lapse of several days, conveys to their friends a thrilling token that the hand of the destroyer has been busied among them, and the hour of vengeance has passed.

As we proceeded on our return, we were again followed by a committee of the dogs of the town, who formed in a train behind us, with the same expression of ill feeling as had been manifested by their predecessors. But this last display of rancour was of short duration; for a stout tattered Indian, who looked as if his last ablation had been performed during his infancy, rushed out from the mouth of one the lodges and with a few vigorous applications of his feet changed the prospect of affairs. In an instant the flashing eyes of the curs sunk from fury to meekness, the hair which bristled boldly up was sleeked quietly down to their backs, the tails which had stood out as erect as bars of iron, were tucked snugly away between their hind legs, and the mouths of several who had been very liberal of their snarls and growls, and who had been very severely handled for this expression of ill will, were now widely opened in a yelling remonstrance against the indulgence of that ill will in any save themselves—in short, they were most unmercifully beaten, and fled yelping and howling in every direction.

In another quarter, our attention was called to the long, lean, wiry forms of the old heralds, who were now stalking through the town, calling forth the warriors, and exhorting them to prepare for the Council, and occasionally stopping in their journey, to take a short gossip with some old gray-headed crow, who stood blinking like an old time-worn owl from the entrance of his dwelling, or else pausing to bestow a little wholesome advice upon some wild archer who had been guilty of a delinquency, or detected in the transgression of some rule of decorum towards their guests.

Upon reaching the lodge of the chief, we found that active preparations had been made for holding the Council. The goods and presents which had been received hastily into the building were now piled carefully up; the lodge had been cleanly swept; a large cherry fire was crackling in the center.

* The cache is a large hold dug in the ground like a cistern: they are narrow at the top, (about three feet in diameter) but widen as they descend, until their form somewhat resembles that of a jug; they will contain about one hundred bushels of corn.

Upon leaving their villages the Indians deposit their corn, which is to serve for their winter's store, in these granaries and cover the aperture with earth, so that it is impossible for a person unacquainted with their exact position to discover the entrance. The name cash or cache is given by the French traders who derive it from the word *cacher* (to conceal.)

tre ; the rabble crowd of loungers and hangers-on had been routed ; and besides the family of the chief, we were the only occupants of the spacious building.

Mid-day was the time appointed for the opening of the Council, and at that hour the Chiefs and Braves began to assemble. They were full dressed for the occasion. Many of the younger warriors had spent the whole morning in preparation, and now presented themselves, fully ornamented for the meeting. Every wrinkle, every bone, and every muscle in their swarthy faces, was strongly and glaringly "set out" in vermillion, or else covered with long white stripes, produced from a species of clay abounding in the neighborhood.

As the hour for the opening the Council grew nearer—the lodge began to fill, the tall muffled forms of the warriors now poured in, in one continuous stream, moving without disturbance to the place allotted them and seating themselves in silence around the chief, according to the rank which they held in the tribe. There was no wrangling, or bustle for precedence, each knew his station, and if perchance one of them had occupied the place of some more distinguished warrior, upon his appearance he immediately rose from his seat and sought elsewhere for one more suited to his own rank.

The crowd continued, flowing into the interior until the lodge was filled almost to suffocation : as they came in they had seated themselves in circles around the chiefs until five or six had thus been formed one beyond the other, the last being ranged around against the wall of the building. In the ring nearest the head chiefs, were seated the principal chiefs and braves, or those warriors whose deeds of blood had entitled them to a high rank in the councils of the nation. The more distant circles were filled by a few of the young men of the village who were admitted to the council, while the passage which led to the open air was completely blocked up with the tight wedged mass of women and children, who had thus ventured as near as they dared, to mingle in the deliberations of the tribe.

In the course of half an hour, nearly all the principal warriors had assembled. The chief then filled a large stone pipe, and lighting it, drew a few puffs himself, inhaling the smoke into his lungs, and blowing it out in long blasts from his nostrils ; he then passed it to the whites, who, each having inhaled a few whiffs in their turn, handed it to their neighbors ; who again passed it on, until it had made the circuit of the whole assembly. While this was going on, our attention was attracted by a violent commotion in the passage leading into the lodge, and in a moment afterwards, the naked head and shoulders of the Wild Horse (mentioned before) towered above the crowd : he forced his way through them, and burst naked into the building, where he seated himself in the inner ring, leaning his back against one of the pillars which supported the roof of the lodge. The chief scowled grimly at the disturbance caused by his entrance—but he was a giant, whose wrath was not to be courted, and the matter passed off in silence. After a short time had elapsed, Mr. E— rose and addressed the Council, stating the views of the Government, and at the same time the conditions of the treaty.

During the whole of the address every sound was hushed into a deep and thrilling silence—not a form stirred ; but all sat with their eyes steadily fixed upon his countenance ; there was not even a long drawn breath to break in upon the voice of the speaker, as it floated through the lodge—save now and then, when some proposal, which met with their peculiar approbation, would elicit an exclamation, or rather a loud grunt of approval, from the deep sounding chests of the whole assemblage.

When Mr. E. had finished his address, the chief of the Grand Pawnees rose and folded his heavy buffalo robe around his body ; his right arm and breast were left bare, while the other hand and the lower part of his body were completely hid by the dark folds of his shaggy mantle. For a few moments he stood facing Mr. E. in silence ; then stepping forward—his chest seemed to swell out—he threw back his head, and raising his arm with one of the fingers slightly extended as if to command attention—he paused and gazed with a hawk eye upon the iron faces of his warriors. The pause and glance were both momentary ; for without moving the position of his arm he commenced his harangue. It was short, energetic, and abounding with all the high wrought figures of Indian oratory. As he proceeded, he grew more and more animated ; his chest rose and fell ; his finely modulated voice, which at first had stolen like music over the stillness, now grew louder and louder, until its deep fierce tones rung like thun-

der through the building. He threw his robe from his shoulders, leaving bare his almost convulsed frame ; he fixed his eagle eye upon us, and extending his bare arms towards us he waved them over our heads with a wild fury of gesticulation, which, but for the words of friendship which accompanied them, would have led us to fancy him some demon pouring out upon us the most fearful threats of vengeance. For about ten minutes his voice rolled through the lodge, when he suddenly fell from the loud energetic language which he was then using to the usual silvery guttural tones which were natural to him, and in a short time he finished his harangue.

After him rose up his son, the second Chief of the tribe, and commenced his address. While he was proceeding, a noise had arisen at the extreme part of the lodge, near the passage. At first the voices had been low and smothered, but at last they broke out into a loud and angry altercation. At the early part of the disturbance, the Wild Horse was crouching at the foot of one of the pillars, with his hands interlocked with each other, his arms encompassing his legs, and his body nearly hid by the long matted hair which hung down over it. At first he contented himself by an occasional sharp word addressed to the crowd, which for a few moments would hush up the disturbance ; but when the brawling voices broke out into an open clamor, he started to his feet, and stalking like a Hercules among them, he shook his brawny arms over their heads, and a few stern words thundered from his mouth, which had the effect of magic in soothing the angry passions of the disputants. The voices sunk into silence, and the noise was hushed. For a few moments he maintained his menacing attitude over them ; then turning his angry face from them, he resumed his station at the foot of the pillar, and the Chief proceeded in his harangue.

When he had concluded, the different Chiefs rose up and addressed the party, welcoming them to their homes, with the kindest expressions of hospitality ; and at the same time expressing their entire acquiescence in the terms of the treaty. After them several of the braves and warriors arose, and spoke to the same effect ; and when they had concluded, the following day was appointed for signing the treaty. The pipe was again passed round, and the Council breaking up, the warriors left the lodge.

During the whole time of the deliberation, which lasted about six hours, the interior of the building had been excessively hot ; and the instant it was cleared, we strolled out into the open prairie. A distance there was a large crowd gathered together. We went towards it, and found that they had assembled to witness the slaughter of one of our oxen, the destined victim for the ratification of the treaty. The hunter who was to enact the part of butcher, had loaded his rifle, and now moved forward. The crowd, who had an apprehensive dread of fire-arms, spread off in a wide circle around, leaving the animal alone exposed to his view. The beast, who then for the first time seemed to have a suspicion of the fate that awaited him, held up his head, and gazed steadily at the hunter. He took a few steps—the trigger clicked—the gun was to his cheek—we heard the bullet strike ; the sharp report echoed through the town ; and the next instant the beast reared his heavy frame erect in the air, and fell forward on the ground ; but the ball had not done its duty—it had fractured the skull without being fatal. By degrees, the animal raised himself from the ground, upon his haunches. His head hung heavily forward, and there was a thin wavy streak of blood trickling down from the bullet hole in his forehead. Still he feebly supported his form upon his tottering four feet, his huge body rocked to and fro in the last extremity of anguish, while the deep moaning bellows which burst from his heaving lungs, almost resembled the tortured cries of a human sufferer. But this was soon over, a second time the hunter advanced and fired, the ball was fatal, it crushed through the bone of the skull, and the beast fell forward with a deep groan. The crowd, raising a loud cry of exultation and delight, closed around him. We had seen it all ; it was sickening ; we turned away and left the Indian butchers to their work.

TOWNSEND & DUFFEE, of Palmyra, Manufacturers of Railroad Rope, having removed their establishment to Hudson, under the name of **Duffee, May & Co.** offer to supply Rope of any required length (without splice) for inclined planes of Railroads at the shortest notice, and deliver them in any of the principal cities in the United States. As to the quality of Rope, the public are referred to J. B. Jervis, Eng. M. & H. R. R. Co., Albany ; or James Archibald, Engineer Hudson and Delaware Canal and Railroad Company, Carbondale, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Hudson, Columbia county, New-York, January 29, 1853.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

THE AMERICAN STEAM CARRIAGE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, respectfully inform the public, and especially Railroad and Transportation Companies, that they have become sole proprietors of certain improvements in the construction of Locomotive Engines, and other railway carriages, secured to Col. Stephen H. Long, of the United States Engineers, by letters patent from the United States, and that they are prepared to execute any orders for the construction of Locomotive Engines, Tenders, &c. with which they may be favored, and pledge themselves to a punctual compliance with any engagements they may make in reference to this line of business.

They have already in their possession the requisite apparatus for the construction of three classes of engines, viz. engines weighing four, five, and six tons. The engines made by them will be warranted to travel at the following rates of speed, viz. a six ton engine at a speed of 15 miles per hour ; a five ton engine at a speed of 18 miles per hour ; a four ton engine at a speed of 22 1/2 miles per hour. Their performance in other respects will be warranted to equal that of the best English engines of the same class, with respect not only to their efficiency in the conveyance of burthens, but to their durability, and the cheapness and facility of their repairs.

The engines will be adapted to the use of anthracite coal-pine, wood, coke, or any other fuel hitherto used in locomotive engines.

The terms shall be quite as favorable, and even more moderate, than those on which engines of the same class can be procured from abroad.

All orders for engines, &c. and other communications in reference to the subject, will be addressed to the subscriber, in the city of Philadelphia, and shall receive prompt attention.

By order of the Company

WILLIAM NORRIS, Secretary.

December 24, 1853.

For further information on this subject see No. 49, page 772, Vol. 2, of Railroad Journal.

RAILWAY IRON.

Ninety-five tons of 1 inch by 1 inch,	Flat Bars in
300 do. 1 1/2 do. do.	lengths of 14 to 16
40 do. 1 1/2 do. do.	feet counter sunk
800 do. 2 do. do.	holes, ends cut at
800 do. 2 1/2 do. do.	an angle of 45 de-
soon expected.	grees with spli-
	cing plates, nails
	to suit.

250 do. of Edge Rails of 36 lbs. per yard, with the requisite chairs, keys and pins.

Wrought Iron Rims of 30, 33, and 36 inches diameter for Wheels of Railway Cars, and of 60 inches diameter for Locomotive wheels.

Axles of 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 3 3/4, and 4 inches diameter for Railway Cars and Locomotives of patent iron.

The above will be sold free of duty, to State Governments and Incorporated Governments, and the Drawback taken in part payment.

A. & G. RALSTON.

9 South Front street, Philadelphia.

Models and samples of all the different kinds of Rails, Chairs, Pins, Wedges, Spikes, and Splicing Plates, in use, both in this country and Great Britain, will be exhibited to those disposed to examine them.

d71mcowr

ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Instruments in his profession, warranted equal, if not superior, in principles of construction and workmanship to any imported or manufactured in the United States ; several of which are entirely new : among which are an Improved Compass, with a Telescope attached, by which angles can be taken with or without the use of the needle, with perfect accuracy—also, a Railroad Goniometer, with two Telescopes—and a Levelling Instrument, with a Goniometer attached, particularly adapted to Railroad purposes.

WM. J. YOUNG,
Mathematical Instrument Maker, No. 9 Dock street, Philadelphia.

The following recommendations are respectfully submitted to Engineers, Surveyors, and others interested.

Baltimore, 1853.

In reply to thy inquiries respecting the instruments manufactured by thee, now in use on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. I cheerfully furnish thee with the following information. The whole number of Levels now in possession of the department of construction of thy make is seven. The whole number of the "Improved Compass" is eight. These are all exclusive of the number in the service of the Engineer and Graduation Department.

Both Levels and Compasses are in good repair. They have in fact needed but little repairs, except from accidents to which all instruments of the kind are liable.

I have found that thy patterns for the levels and compasses have been preferred by my assistants generally, to any others in use, and the Improved Compass is superior to any other description of Goniometer that we have yet tried in laying the rails on this Road.

This instrument, more recently improved with a reversing telescope, in place of the vane sight, leaves the engineer scarcely anything to desire in the formation or convenience of the Compass. It is indeed the most completely adapted to lateral angles of any simple and cheap instrument that I have yet seen, and I cannot but believe it will be preferred to all others now in use for laying of rails—and in fact, when known, I think it will be as highly appreciated for common surveying.

Respectfully thy friend,

JAMES P. STABLEY, Superintendent of Construction of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Philadelphia, February, 1853.

Having for the last two years made constant use of Mr. Young's "Patent Improved Compass," I can safely say I believe it to be much superior to any other instrument of the kind, now in use, and as such most cheerfully recommend it to Engineers and Surveyors.

E. H. GILL, Civil Engineer.

Germantown, February, 1853.

For a year past I have used instruments made by Mr. W. J. Young, of Philadelphia, in which he has combined the properties of a Theodolite with the common Level.

I consider these instruments admirably calculated for laying out Railroads, and can recommend them to the notice of Engineers as preferable to any others for that purpose.

HENRY B. CAMPBELL, Eng. Philad.,

ml 1y Germantown and Norris Railroad.

A PORTAL GEM.—The following lines are from the Album of the hotel in the vicinity of the Falls of Niagara:

NIAGARA.

Flow on forever in thy glorious robe
Of terror and of beauty. God hath set
His rainbow on thy forehead, and the cloud
Manics around thy foot. And he doth give
Thy voice of thunder, power to speak of him
Eternally, bidding the lip of man
Keep silence, and upon thy rocky altar pour
Incense of sweet praise.

(Signed)

LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY.

Tuesday evening, Aug. 5th, 1834.

THE SLEEPING CHILD.—By LEON HUNT.

A brook went dancing on its way,
From bank to valley leaping,
And by its sunny margin lay
A lovely infant sleeping.
The murmur of the purling stream
Broke not the spell which bound him,
Like music breathing, in his dream,
A lullaby around him.
It is a lovely sight to view,
Within this world of sorrow,
One spot which still retains the hue
That earth from heaven may borrow;
And such was this—a scene so fair
Arrayed in summer brightness,
And one pure being resting there,
One soul of radiant whiteness!
What happy dreams, fair child, are given
To cast their sunshine o'er thee?
What cord unites thy soul to Heaven,
Whose visions glide before thee?
For wandering smiles of cloudless mirth
O'er thy glad features beaming,
Say, not a thought—a form of earth
Alloys thine hour of dreaming!
Mayhap, afar on unseen wings,
Thy sinless spirit soaring,
Now hears the burst from golden springs,
Where angels are adoring,
And, with the pure hellical throng,
Around their Maker praising,
Thy joyous heart may join the song
Ten thousand tongues are raising!
Sleep lovely babe!—for time's cold touch
Shall make these visions wither;
Youth—and the dreams which charm so much,
Shall fade and fly together.
Then sleep! while sleep is pure and mild,
Ere earthly ties grow stronger,
When thou shalt be no more a child,
And dream of Heaven no longer.

RAILROAD AND CANAL MAP.

THIS long promised Map is now ready for those who wish it. Its size is 24 by 40 inches. It is put up in a convenient pocket form, in Morocco covers, and accompanied by over 70 pages of letter press, giving a concise description of, or reference to, each Road and Canal delineated on the Map. It will also be put up in *Marble Paper* covers, so as to be forwarded by mail to any part of the country; the postage of which, cannot exceed 44, and probably not 25 cents, in any part of the country.

419 tr

Published at 35 Wall street, N. Y., by
D. K. MINOR & J. E. CHALLIS.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.

SIMON FAIRMAN, of the village of Lansingburgh, in the county of Rensselaer, and state of New-York, has invented and put in operation a Machine for making Wrought Nails with square points. This machine will make about sixty 6d nails, and about forty 10d nails in a minute, and in the same proportion larger sizes, even to spikes for ships. The nail is hammered and comes from the machine completely heated to redness, that its capacity for being clenched is good and sure. One horse power is sufficient to drive one machine, and may easily be applied where such power for driving machinery is in operation. Said Fairman will make, vend and warrant machines as above, to any persons who may apply for them as soon as they may be made, and on the most reasonable terms. He also desires to sell one half of his patent right for the use of said machines throughout the United States. Any person desiring farther information, or to purchase, will please to call at the machine shop of Mr. John Humphrey, in the village of Lansingburgh.—August 15, 1835. A29 tr RM&F

PATENT RAILROAD, SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES.

The Troy Iron and Nail Factory keep constantly for sale a very extensive assortment of Wrought Spikes and Nails, from 3 to 10 inches, manufactured by the subscriber's Patent Machinery, which after five years successful operation and now almost universal use in the United States (as well as England, where the subscriber obtained a Patent,) are found superior to any ever offered in market. Railroad Companies may be supplied with Spikes having countersink heads suitable to the holes in iron rails, to any amount and on short notice. Almost all the Railroads now in progress in the United States are fastened with Spikes made at the above named factory—for which purpose they are found invaluable, as their adhesion is more than double any common spikes made by the hammer.

All orders directed to the Agent, Troy, N. Y., will be punctually attended to.

HENRY BURDEN, Agent.

Troy, N. Y. July, 1831.

Spikes are kept for sale, at factory prices, by L. & J. Townsend, Albany, and the principal Iron Merchants in Albany and Troy; J. I. Brower, 523 Water street, New-York; A. M. Jones, Philadelphia; T. Janviers, Baltimore; Degrand & Smith, Boston.

P. S.—Railroad Companies would do well to forward their orders as early as practical, as the subscriber is desirous of extending the manufacturing so as to keep pace with the daily increasing demand for his Spikes.

J23 1am

H. BURDEN.

G. LANSING, Engraver on Wood,
35 WALL STREET.

All kinds of Machinery correctly drawn, and neatly engraved.

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE.

THE third Volume is now ready. It consists of 384 pages of letter press, and is illustrated by nearly 150 engravings on wood, spiritedly executed, and a full length portrait of LA FAZETTE, on copper, as a frontispiece.

The following are a few only of the numerous notices taken of the Magazine, by gentlemen connected with the press in different sections of the country:—

A rapid glance at its contents discovers that it contains the same judicious preparation of materials that has hitherto distinguished the publication. There are a number of articles, essentially valuable from the solid information embodied in them, and others, again, that will recommend themselves at once to the less severe reader, who always looks for some entertainment to be mingled with instruction.—[N. York American.]

The theoretical and practical Mechanic will find a mine of useful information in these pages.—[Mercantile & Advocate, N. Y.]

This periodical really deserves credit for the ability and attention with which it keeps pace with the mechanical improvements of the age. It is, we see, edited by Mr. Knight, late of the London Mechanics' Magazine, a work which did more to elevate the state of knowledge among the working classes, than any other in England.—[Commercial Advertiser.]

It is stored with representations and descriptions of improvements in machinery, and of newly invented articles, together with information valuable to every class of citizens.—[U. S. Gazette, Philad.]

It contains information on almost every subject connected with mechanics, and a register of inventions and improvements.—[Montreal Gazette.]

It is a work well worthy the attention of every mechanic and one which affords to genius a chance of exhibiting talents.—[New Orleans Merc. Adv.]

This is a publication of practical value and of deserved popularity.—[Al. any Argus.]

The work needs only to become known to insure it a very extensive circulation. It certainly cannot fail to be highly interesting and useful to the numerous class of persons for whom it is particularly designed.—[Paterson Intelligencer.]

There is no periodical in this country which more deserves the patronage of the mechanic than this, and which will better repay him for the expense incurred and the time spent in its perusal.—[Elmyra Gazette.]

We wish we could persuade our young operatives—upon whose intelligence and virtue so much depends—to substitute the substantial fare which this work affords, for the trash which many of them are too eager to devour.—[N. J. Journal.]

It forms a truly valuable repository, alike suitable to the drawing room and to the cottage.—[Watertown Register.]

Every mechanic who wishes to keep pace with the improvement of the age—to avail himself of the aid which science is constantly bringing to art, should subscribe for the Mechanics' Magazine.—[Washington Spy.]

Having perused the first volume of your journal with much satisfaction, and I trust some profit, I deem it my duty as an old mechanic, to tender you my acknowledgments. In my opinion, it ought to be owned by every mechanic, artificer and manufacturer of our country; and especially by beginners, and made the study of all their leisure hours.—[Benjn Russell, one of the oldest mechanics in Boston.]

The Mechanics' Magazine and Register of Improvements is published by the Proprietors, D. K. MINOR and J. E. CHALLIS, at No. 35 Wall street, New York: in weekly sheets of 16 pages, at 64 cents—in monthly parts of 64 pages, at 312 cents—in volumes of 384 pages, in cloth boards, at \$1.75—or at \$3 per annum, in advance.—JOHN KNIGHT, (formerly Proprietor of the London Mechanics' Magazine,) Editor. J18 tr

ALBANY SEED-STORE AND HORTICULTURAL REPOSITORY.



The subscriber having resumed the charge of the above establishment, is now enabled to furnish traders and others with FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, upon very favorable terms, and of the growth of 1835, guaranteed of the best quality.

The greatest care and attention has been bestowed upon the growing and saving of Seeds, and none will be sold at this establishment excepting those raised expressly for it, and by experienced seedmen; and those kinds imported which cannot be raised to perfection in this country; these are from the best houses in Europe, and may be relied upon as genuine.

It is earnestly requested whenever there are any failures hereafter, they should be represented to the subscriber; not that it is possible to obviate unfavorable seasons and circumstances, but that satisfaction may be rendered and perfection approximated.

Also—French Lucern, White Dutch Clover, White Mulberry Seed, genuine Mangel Wurtzel, Yellow Locust, Ruta Baga, and Field Turnip Seeds, well worth the attention of Farmers.

W. THORNBURN,

347 N. Market st. (opposite Post Office.

Catalogues may be had at the Store; if sent for by mail, will be forwarded gratis. Orders solicited early, as the better notice can be done in the execution.

* Mr. Thornburn is also Agent for the following publications, to wit:—

NEW YORK FARMER and American Gardener's Magazine. MECHANICS' MAGAZINE and Register of Inventions & Improvements.

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL and Advocate of Internal Improvements; and the

NEW-YORK AMERICAN, Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, either or all of which may be seen and obtained by those who wish them by calling at 347 North Market street, Albany.

Franklinville, Baltimore county, Md., August 13, 1834.

To the Editor of the Railroad Journal.

Sir,—In your article on Improved Railroad Wheels in the Journal of the 9th, you speak of me as being the inventor of the plan of the wrought iron rod in the wheels, which is a mistake. It was invented and patented by Mr. Phineas Davis, of the firm of Davis & Gartner, and the only agency I have had in the business, has been to mount Mr. Davis' wheels or axles, for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and for other companies, and I am prepared to execute orders for similar work, the wheels to be furnished by Davis & Gartner.

Yours, respectfully,

DEAN WALKER.

SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS.

Compasses of various sizes and of superior quality warranted.

Leveling Instruments, large and small sizes, with high magnifying powers with glasses made by Troughton, together with a large assortment of Engineering Instruments, manufactured and sold by

J31 tr

E. & G. W. BLUNT, 154 Water street, corner of Maidenlane.

STEPHENSON,

Builder of a superior style of Passenger Cars for Railroad
No. 264 Elizabeth street, near Bleecker street,
New-York.

RAILROAD COMPANIES would do well to examine these Cars; a specimen of which may be seen on that part of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, now in operation. J33 tr

RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND BOXES, AND OTHER RAILROAD CASTINGS.

Also, AXLES furnished and fitted to wheels complete at the Jefferson Cotton and Wool Machine Factory and Foundry, Paterson, N. J. All orders addressed to the subscribers at Paterson, or 60 Wall street, New-York, will be promptly attended to. Also, CAR SPRINGS.

Also, Flange Tires turned complete.

J8

ROGERS, KETCHUM & GROSVENOR.

NOVELTY WORKS,

Near Dry Dock, New-York.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Manufacturer of Steam Engines, Boilers, Railroad and Mill Work, Lathes, Presses, and other Machinery. Also, Dr. Nott's Patent Tubular Boilers, which are warranted, for safety and economy, to be superior to any thing of the kind heretofore used. The fullest assurance is given that work shall be done well, and on reasonable terms. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. m18



INSTRUMENTS.

SURVEYING AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTORY.

EWING & HEARTT, at the sign of the Quadrant, No. 53 South street, one door north of the Union Hotel, Baltimore, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, especially Engineers, that they continue to manufacture to order and keep for sale every description of Instruments in the above branches, which they can furnish at the shortest notice, and on fair terms. Instruments repaired with care and promptitude.

For proof of the high estimation on which their Surveying Instruments are held, they respectfully beg leave to tender to the public perusal, the following certificates from gentlemen of distinguished scientific attainments.

To Ewing & Heartt.—Agreeably to your request made some months since, I now offer you my opinion of the Instruments made at your establishment, for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. This opinion would have been given at a much earlier period, but was intentionally delayed, in order to afford a longer time for the trial of the Instruments, so that I could speak with the greater confidence of their merits, if such they should be found to possess.

It is with much pleasure I can now state that notwithstanding the Instruments in the service procured from our northern cities are considered good, I have a decided preference for those manufactured by you. Of the whole number manufactured for the Department of Construction, to wit: five Levels, and five of the Compasses, not one has required any repairs within the last twelve months, except from the occasional imperfection of a screw, or from accidents, to which all Instruments are liable.

They possess a firmness and stability, and at the same time a neatness and beauty of execution, which reflect much credit on the artists engaged in their construction.

I can with confidence recommend them as being worthy the notice of Companies engaged in Internal Improvements, who may require Instruments of superior workmanship.

JAMES P. STABLER,

Superintendent of Construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

I have examined with care several Engineers' Instruments of your Manufacture, particularly Spirit levels, and Surveyors' Compasses; and take pleasure in expressing my opinion of the excellence of the workmanship. The parts of the levels appeared well proportioned to secure facility in use, and accuracy and permanency in adjustments.

These Instruments seemed to me to possess all the modern improvement of construction, of which so many have been made within these few years; and I have no doubt but they will give every satisfaction when used in the field.

WILLIAM HOWARD, U. S. Civil Engineer.

Baltimore, May 1st, 1832.

To Messrs Ewing and Heartt.—As you have asked me to give my opinion of the merits of those Instruments of your manufacture which I have either used or examined, I cheerfully state that as far as my opportunities of my becoming acquainted with their qualities have gone, I have great reason to think well of the skill displayed in their construction. The neatness of their workmanship has been the subject of frequent remark by myself, and of the accuracy of their performance I have received satisfactory assurance from others, whose opinion I respect, and who have had them for a considerable time in use. The efforts you have made since your establishment in this city, to relieve us of the necessity of sending elsewhere for what we may want in our line, deserve the unqualified approbation and our warm encouragement. Wishing you all the success which your enterprise so well merits, I remain, yours, &c.

B. H. LATROBE,

Civil Engineer in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

A number of other letters are in our possession and might be introduced, but are too lengthy. We should be happy to submit them, upon application, to any person desirous of securing the same. m38